

STATEMENT OF ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

THE ADVISORS' INNER CIRCLE FUND II May 31, 2019

**Investment Adviser:
Horizon Advisers
(the "Adviser")**

This Statement of Additional Information ("SAI") is not a prospectus. It is intended to provide additional information regarding the activities and operations of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II (the "Trust") and the Hancock Horizon Family of Funds. This SAI is incorporated by reference into and should be read in conjunction with the Funds' prospectus dated May 31, 2019, as it may be amended from time to time (the "Prospectus"). Capitalized terms not defined herein are defined in the Prospectus. This SAI relates to the following series of the Trust (each, a "Fund" and collectively, the "Funds"):

Hancock Horizon Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund
(Institutional Class: HHLTX)
(Investor Class: HHLAX)

Hancock Horizon Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund
(Institutional Class: HHMTX)
(Investor Class: HIMAX)

Hancock Horizon Diversified Income Fund
(Institutional Class: HHIIX)
(Investor Class: HHIAX)

Hancock Horizon Quantitative Long/Short Fund
(Institutional Class: HHQTX)
(Investor Class: HHQAX)

Hancock Horizon Burkenroad Small Cap Fund
(Institutional Class: HIBUX)
(Investor Class: HHBUX)
(Class D: HYBUX)

Hancock Horizon Diversified International Fund
(Institutional Class: HHDTX)
(Investor Class: HHDAX)

Hancock Horizon U.S. Small Cap Fund
(Institutional Class: HSCIX)
(Investor Class: HSCAX)

Hancock Horizon Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund
(Institutional Class: HDAIX)
(Investor Class: HDAAX)

Hancock Horizon International Small Cap Fund
(Institutional Class: HICIX)
(Investor Class: HISAX)

Hancock Horizon Microcap Fund
(Institutional Class: HMIIX)
(Investor Class: HMIAX)

The most recent Annual Report for the Funds, which includes the Funds' audited financial statements dated January 31, 2019, is incorporated by reference into this SAI. Shareholders may obtain copies of the Prospectus or Annual Report free of charge by writing to the Funds at Hancock Horizon Funds, 2285 Lakeshore Drive, Information Technology Center, Building #4, New Orleans, LA 70122, or by calling the Funds at 1-888-422-2654.

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May 31, 2019

HHF-SX-001-1200

THE FUNDS AND THE TRUST

General. Each Fund is a separate series of the Trust. The Trust is an open-end investment management company established under Massachusetts law as a Massachusetts voluntary association (commonly known as a business trust) under a Declaration of Trust dated July 24, 1992, as amended and restated February 18, 2004 and August 10, 2004 and amended May 15, 2012 (the “Declaration of Trust”). Prior to August 10, 2004, the Trust’s name was The Arbor Fund. The Declaration of Trust permits the Trust to offer separate series (“funds”) of shares of beneficial interest (“shares”). The Trust reserves the right to create and issue shares of additional funds. Each fund is a separate mutual fund, and each share of each fund represents an equal proportionate interest in that fund. All consideration received by the Trust for shares of any fund and all assets of such fund belong solely to that fund and would be subject to liabilities related thereto. Each fund of the Trust pays its (i) operating expenses, including fees of its service providers, expenses of preparing prospectuses, proxy solicitation material and reports to shareholders, costs of custodial services and registering its shares under federal and state securities laws, pricing and insurance expenses, brokerage costs, interest charges, taxes and organization expenses; and (ii) pro rata share of the fund’s other expenses, including audit and legal expenses. Expenses attributable to a specific fund shall be payable solely out of the assets of that fund. Expenses not attributable to a specific fund are allocated across all of the funds on the basis of relative net assets. The other funds of the Trust are described in one or more separate statements of additional information.

Description of Multiple Classes of Shares. The Trust is authorized to offer shares of the Funds in some or all of the following classes: Institutional Class Shares, Investor Class Shares and Class D Shares. The different classes provide for variations in certain distribution and shareholder servicing expenses and in the minimum investment requirements. Minimum investment requirements and investor eligibility are described in the Prospectus. For more information on distribution expenses and shareholder servicing, see the “Payments to Financial Intermediaries” section of this SAI. The Funds are currently offered in the following classes of shares:

FUNDS	CLASSES
Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund	Institutional/Investor
Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund	Institutional/Investor
Diversified Income Fund	Institutional/Investor
Quantitative Long/Short Fund	Institutional/Investor
Burkenroad Small Cap Fund	Institutional/Investor/D
Diversified International Fund	Institutional/Investor
U.S. Small Cap Fund	Institutional/Investor
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	Institutional/Investor
International Small Cap Fund	Institutional/Investor
Microcap Fund	Institutional/Investor

Each Fund, except for the Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund and the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund, is diversified, as that term is defined in the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”). Each share of each Fund represents an equal proportionate interest in that Fund. See “Description of Shares.”

Non-Diversification. The Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund and the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund are each classified as a “non-diversified” investment company under the 1940 Act, which means that a relatively high percentage of assets of the Funds may be invested in obligations of a limited number of issuers. The value of the shares of the Funds may be more susceptible to any single economic, political or regulatory occurrence than the shares of a diversified investment company would be. Each Fund intends to satisfy the diversification requirements necessary to qualify as a regulated investment company (“RIC”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”).

Voting Rights. Each shareholder of record is entitled to one vote for each share held on the record date for the meeting. Each Fund will vote separately on matters relating solely to it. As a Massachusetts voluntary association, the Trust is not required, and does not intend, to hold annual meetings of shareholders. Approval of shareholders will be sought, however, for certain changes in the operation of the Trust and for the election of trustees under certain circumstances. Under the Declaration of Trust, the Board of Trustees of the Trust (each, a “Trustee” and collectively, the “Trustees” or the “Board”) has the power to liquidate each Fund without shareholder approval. While the Trustees have no present intention of exercising this power, they may do so if a Fund fails to reach a viable size within a reasonable amount of time or for such other reasons as may be determined by the Board.

In addition, a Trustee may be removed by the remaining Trustees or by shareholders at a special meeting called upon written request of shareholders owning at least 10% of the outstanding shares of the Trust. In the event that such a meeting is requested, the Trust will provide appropriate assistance and information to the shareholders requesting the meeting.

Any series of the Trust created on or after February 18, 2004 may reorganize or merge with one or more other series of the Trust or of another investment company. Any such reorganization or merger shall be pursuant to the terms and conditions specified in an agreement and plan of reorganization authorized and approved by the Trustees and entered into by the relevant series in connection therewith. In addition, such reorganization or merger may be authorized by vote of a majority of the Trustees then in office and, to the extent permitted by applicable law and the Declaration of Trust, without the approval of shareholders of any series.

DESCRIPTION OF PERMITTED INVESTMENTS AND RISK FACTORS

Each Fund’s investment objective and principal investment strategies are described in the Prospectus. The following information supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, the Prospectus. The following are descriptions of the permitted investments and investment practices of the Funds and the associated risk factors. Each Fund may invest in any of the following instruments or engage in any of the following investment practices unless such investment or activity is inconsistent with or is not permitted by the Fund’s stated investment policies, including those stated below.

American Depositary Receipts – American Depositary Receipts (“ADRs”), as well as other “hybrid” forms of ADRs, including European Depositary Receipts (“EDRs”) and Global Depositary Receipts (“GDRs”), are certificates evidencing ownership of shares of a foreign issuer. Depositary receipts are securities that evidence ownership interests in a security or a pool of securities that have been deposited with a “depository” and may be sponsored or unsponsored. These certificates are issued by depository banks and generally trade on an established market in the United States or elsewhere. The underlying shares are held in trust by a custodian bank or similar financial institution in the issuer’s home country. The depository bank may not have physical custody of the underlying securities at all times and may charge fees for various services, including forwarding dividends and interest and corporate actions. ADRs are alternatives to directly purchasing the underlying foreign securities in their national markets and currencies. However, ADRs continue to be subject to many of the risks associated with investing directly in foreign securities.

For ADRs, the depository is typically a U.S. financial institution and the underlying securities are issued by a foreign issuer. For other depository receipts, the depository may be a foreign or a U.S. entity, and the underlying securities may have a foreign or a U.S. issuer. Depository receipts will not necessarily be denominated in the same currency as their underlying securities. Generally, ADRs are issued in registered form, denominated in U.S. dollars, and designed for use in the U.S. securities markets. Other depository receipts, such as GDRs and EDRs, may be issued in bearer form and denominated in other currencies, and are generally designed for use in securities markets outside the U.S. While the two types of depository receipt facilities (unsponsored or sponsored) are similar, there are differences regarding a holder's rights and obligations and the practices of market participants. A depository may establish an unsponsored facility without participation by (or acquiescence of) the underlying issuer; typically, however, the depository requests a letter of non-objection from the underlying issuer prior to establishing the facility. Holders of unsponsored depository receipts generally bear all the costs of the facility. The depository usually charges fees upon deposit and withdrawal of the underlying securities, the conversion of dividends into U.S. dollars or other currency, the disposition of non-cash distributions, and the performance of other services.

Sponsored depository receipt facilities are created in generally the same manner as unsponsored facilities, except that sponsored depository receipts are established jointly by a depository and the underlying issuer through a deposit agreement. The deposit agreement sets out the rights and responsibilities of the underlying issuer, the depository, and the depository receipt holders. With sponsored facilities, the underlying issuer typically bears some of the costs of the depository receipts (such as dividend payment fees of the depository), although most sponsored depository receipts agree to distribute notices of shareholders meetings, voting instructions, and other shareholder communications and information to the depository receipt holders at the underlying issuer's request. The depository of an unsponsored facility frequently is under no obligation to distribute shareholder communications received from the issuer of the deposited security or to pass through, to the holders of the receipts, voting rights with respect to the deposited securities.

For purposes of a Fund's investment policies, investments in depository receipts will be deemed to be investments in the underlying securities. Thus, a depository receipt representing ownership of common stock will be treated as common stock. Depository receipts do not eliminate all of the risks associated with directly investing in the securities of foreign issuers.

Investments in the securities of foreign issuers may subject the Funds to investment risks that differ in some respects from those related to investments in securities of U.S. issuers. Such risks include future adverse political and economic developments, possible imposition of withholding taxes on income, possible seizure, nationalization or expropriation of foreign deposits, possible establishment of exchange controls or taxation at the source or greater fluctuation in value due to changes in exchange rates. Foreign issuers of securities often engage in business practices different from those of domestic issuers of similar securities, and there may be less information publicly available about foreign issuers. In addition, foreign issuers are, generally speaking, subject to less government supervision and regulation and different accounting treatment than are those in the United States.

Asset-Backed Securities – Asset-backed securities are securities secured by non-mortgage assets such as company receivables, truck and auto loans, leases, and credit card receivables. Such securities are generally issued as pass-through certificates, which represent undivided fractional ownership interests in the underlying pools of assets. Such securities also may be debt instruments, which are also known as collateralized obligations and are generally issued as the debt of a special purpose entity, such as a trust, organized solely for the purpose of owning such assets and issuing such debt.

Asset-backed securities are not issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies or instrumentalities; however, the payment of principal and interest on such obligations may be guaranteed up to certain amounts and for a certain period by a letter of credit issued by a financial institution (such as a bank or insurance company) unaffiliated with the issuers of such securities. The purchase of asset-backed securities raises risk considerations peculiar to the financing of the instruments underlying such securities. For example, there is a risk that another party could acquire an interest in the obligations superior to that of the holders of the asset-backed securities. There also is the possibility that recoveries on repossessed collateral may not, in some cases, be available to support payments on those securities. Asset-backed securities entail prepayment risk, which may vary depending on the type of asset, but is generally less than the prepayment risk associated with mortgage-backed securities. In addition, credit card receivables are unsecured obligations of the cardholder.

The market for asset-backed securities is at a relatively early stage of development. Accordingly, there may be a limited secondary market for such securities.

Bank Loans – Bank loans typically are arranged through private negotiations between a borrower and several financial institutions or a group of lenders which are represented by one or more lenders acting as agent. The agent is often a commercial bank that originates the loan and invites other parties to join the lending syndicate. The agent will be primarily responsible for negotiating the loan agreement and will have responsibility for the documentation and ongoing administration of the loan on behalf of the lenders after completion of the loan transaction. A Fund can invest in a bank loan either as a direct lender or through an assignment or participation.

When a Fund acts as a direct lender, it will have a direct contractual relationship with the borrower and may participate in structuring the loan, may enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement and may have voting, consent and set-off rights under the loan agreement.

Loan assignments are investments in all or a portion of certain bank loans purchased from the lenders or from other third parties. The purchaser of an assignment typically will acquire direct rights against the borrower under the loan. While the purchaser of an assignment typically succeeds to all the rights and obligations of the assigning lender under the loan agreement, because assignments are arranged through private negotiations between potential assignees and assignors, or other third parties whose interests are being assigned, the rights and obligations acquired by a Fund may differ from and be more limited than those held by the assigning lender.

A holder of a loan participation typically has only a contractual right with the seller of the participation and not with the borrower or any other entities interpositioned between the seller of the participation and the borrower. As such, the purchaser of a loan participation assumes the credit risk of the seller of the participation, and any intermediary entities between the seller and the borrower, in addition to the credit risk of the borrower. When a Fund holds a loan participation, it will have the right to receive payments of principal, interest and fees to which it may be entitled only from the seller of the participation and only upon receipt of the seller of such payments from the borrower or from any intermediary parties between the seller and the borrower. Additionally, the Fund generally will have no right to enforce compliance by the borrower with the terms of the loan agreement, will have no voting, consent or set-off rights under the loan agreement and may not directly benefit from the collateral supporting the loan although lenders that sell participations generally are required to distribute liquidation proceeds received by them pro rata among the holders of such participations. In the event of the bankruptcy or insolvency of the borrower, a loan participation may be subject to certain defenses that can be asserted by the borrower as a result of improper conduct by the seller or intermediary. If the borrower fails to pay principal and interest when due, a Fund may be subject to greater delays, expenses and risks than those that would have been involved if the Fund had purchased a direct obligation of such borrower.

Direct loans, assignments and loan participations may be considered liquid, as determined by the investment managers based on criteria approved by the Board.

A Fund may have difficulty disposing of bank loans because, in certain cases, the market for such instruments is not highly liquid. The lack of a highly liquid secondary market may have an adverse impact on the value of such instruments and on the Fund's ability to dispose of the bank loan in response to a specific economic event, such as deterioration in the creditworthiness of the borrower. Furthermore, transactions in many loans settle on a delayed basis, and the Fund may not receive the proceeds from the sale of a loan for a substantial period of time after the sale. As a result, those proceeds will not be available to make additional investments or to meet the Fund's redemption obligations. To the extent that extended settlement creates short-term liquidity needs, a Fund may satisfy these needs by holding additional cash or selling other investments (potentially at an inopportune time, which could result in losses to a Fund).

Bank loans may not be considered "securities," and purchasers, such as a Fund, therefore may not be entitled to rely on the anti-fraud protections of the federal securities laws.

The investment managers may from time to time have the opportunity to receive material, non-public information ("Confidential Information") about the borrower, including financial information and related documentation regarding the borrower that is not publicly available. Pursuant to applicable policies and procedures, the investment managers may (but are not required to) seek to avoid receipt of Confidential Information from the borrower so as to avoid possible restrictions on their ability to purchase and sell investments on behalf of a Fund and other clients to which such Confidential Information relates (e.g., publicly traded securities issued by the borrower). In such circumstances, the Fund (and other clients of the investment managers) may be disadvantaged in comparison to other investors, including with respect to the price the Fund pays or receives when it buys or sells a bank loan. Further, the investment managers' abilities to assess the desirability of proposed consents, waivers or amendments with respect to certain bank loans may be compromised if they are not privy to available Confidential Information. The investment managers may also determine to receive such Confidential Information in certain circumstances under their applicable policies and procedures. If the investment managers intentionally or unintentionally come into possession of Confidential Information, they may be unable, potentially for a substantial period of time, to purchase or sell publicly traded securities to which such Confidential Information relates.

Bank Obligations – The Funds are not prohibited from investing in obligations of banks that are clients of SEI Investments Company ("SEI Investments") or its subsidiaries or affiliates. However, the purchase of shares of the Funds by such banks or by their customers will not be a consideration in determining which bank obligations the Funds will purchase. The Funds will not purchase obligations of Hancock (as defined below).

Bankers' Acceptances – Bankers' acceptances are bills of exchange or time drafts drawn on and accepted by a commercial bank. Corporations finance the shipment and storage of goods and furnish dollar exchange through the use of bankers' acceptances. Maturities are generally six months or less.

Bank Investment Contracts – BICs are contracts issued by U.S. banks and savings and loan institutions. Pursuant to such contracts, a Fund makes cash contributions to a deposit fund of the general account of the bank or savings and loan institution. The bank or savings and loan institution then credits to the Fund on a monthly basis guaranteed interest at either a fixed, variable or floating rate. A BIC provides that this guaranteed interest will not be less than a certain minimum rate. A BIC is a general obligation of the issuing bank or savings and loan institution and not a separate account. The purchase price paid for a BIC becomes part of the general assets of the issuer, and the contract is paid at maturity from the general assets of the issuer.

BICs are generally not assignable or transferable without the permission of the issuing bank or savings and loan institution. For this reason, an active secondary market in BICs currently does not exist. Therefore, BICs are considered to be illiquid investments.

Certificates of Deposit – Certificates of deposit are interest-bearing instruments with a specific short-term maturity. They are issued by banks and savings and loan institutions in exchange for the deposit of funds and normally can be traded in the secondary market prior to maturity. Certificates of deposit with penalties for early withdrawal will be considered illiquid.

Commodities – The physical commodities markets may fluctuate widely based on a variety of factors. Price movements may be influenced by, among other things: governmental, agricultural, trade, fiscal, monetary and exchange control programs and policies; changing market and economic conditions; market liquidity; weather and climate conditions, including droughts and floods; livestock disease; changing supply and demand relationships and levels of domestic production and imported commodities; changes in storage costs; the availability of local, intrastate and interstate transportation systems; energy conservation; the success of exploration projects; changes in international balances of payments and trade; domestic and foreign rates of inflation; currency devaluations and revaluations; domestic and foreign political and economic events; domestic and foreign interest rates and/or investor expectations concerning interest rates; foreign currency/exchange rates; domestic and foreign governmental regulation and taxation; war, acts of terrorism and other political upheaval and conflicts; governmental expropriation; investment and trading activities of mutual funds, hedge funds and commodities funds; and changes in philosophies and emotions of market participants. The frequency and magnitude of such changes cannot be predicted.

The prices of commodities can also fluctuate due to supply and demand disruptions in major producing or consuming regions. Certain commodities or natural resources may be produced in a limited number of countries and may be controlled by a small number of producers or groups of producers. As a result, political, economic and supply related events in such countries could have a disproportionate impact on the prices of such commodities. A decline in demand for certain commodities could result from factors including economic recession or other adverse economic conditions, higher taxes on commodities or increased governmental regulations, increases in fuel economy, consumer shifts to the use of alternative commodities or fuel sources, changes in commodity prices, or weather. The commodity markets are also subject to temporary distortions and other disruptions due to, among other factors, lack of liquidity, the participation of speculators, and government regulation and other actions.

Commercial Paper – Commercial paper is a term used to describe unsecured short-term promissory notes issued by corporations and other entities. Maturities on these issues vary from a few to 270 days.

Derivatives – Derivatives are financial instruments whose value is based on an underlying asset (such as a stock or a bond), an underlying economic factor (such as an interest rate) or a market benchmark. Unless otherwise stated in the Prospectus, the Funds may use derivatives for a number of purposes including managing risk, gaining exposure to various markets in a cost-efficient manner, reducing transaction costs, remaining fully invested and speculating. The Funds may also invest in derivatives with the goal of protecting themselves from broad fluctuations in market prices, interest rates or foreign currency exchange rates (a practice known as “hedging”). When hedging is successful, a Fund will have offset any depreciation in the value of its portfolio securities by the appreciation in the value of the derivative position. Although techniques other than the sale and purchase of derivatives could be used to control the exposure of the Funds to market fluctuations, the use of derivatives may be a more effective means of hedging this exposure. In the future, to the extent such use is consistent with the Funds’ investment objectives and is legally permissible, the Funds may use instruments and techniques that are not presently contemplated, but that may be subsequently developed.

There can be no assurance that a derivative strategy, if employed, will be successful. Because many derivatives have a leverage or borrowing component, adverse changes in the value or level of the underlying asset, reference rate or index can result in a loss substantially greater than the amount invested in the derivative itself. Certain derivatives have the potential for unlimited loss, regardless of the size of the initial investment. Accordingly, certain derivative transactions may be considered to constitute borrowing transactions for purposes of the 1940 Act. Such a derivative transaction will not be considered to constitute the issuance of a “senior security” by a Fund, and therefore such transaction will not be subject to the 300% asset coverage requirement otherwise applicable to borrowings by the Fund, if the Fund covers the transaction or segregates sufficient liquid assets (or such assets are “earmarked” on the Fund’s books) in accordance with the requirements and interpretations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) and its staff. Futures contracts, forward contracts and other applicable securities and instruments that settle physically, and written options on such contracts, will be treated as cash settled for asset segregation purposes when a Fund has entered into a contractual arrangement with a third party futures commission merchant or other counterparty to off-set the Fund's exposure under the contract and, failing that, to assign its delivery obligation under the contract to the counterparty.

Pursuant to rules adopted under the Commodity Exchange Act (“CEA”) by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (“CFTC”), a Fund must either operate within certain guidelines and restrictions with respect to the Fund’s use of futures, options on such futures, commodity options and certain swaps, or the Adviser will be subject to registration with the CFTC as a “commodity pool operator” (“CPO”).

Consistent with the CFTC’s regulations, the Trust, on behalf of the Funds, has filed a notice of exclusion from the definition of the term CPO under the CEA pursuant to CFTC Rule 4.5 and, therefore, the Funds are not subject to registration or regulation as CPOs under the CEA. As a result, the Funds will be limited in their ability to use futures, options on such futures, commodity options and certain swaps. Complying with the limitations may restrict the investment managers’ ability to implement the Funds’ investment strategies and may adversely affect the Funds’ performance.

Types of Derivatives:

Futures – A futures contract is an agreement between two parties whereby one party agrees to sell and the other party agrees to buy a specified amount of a financial instrument at an agreed upon price and time. The financial instrument underlying the contract may be a stock, stock index, bond, bond index, interest rate, foreign exchange rate or other similar instrument. Agreeing to buy the underlying financial instrument is called buying a futures contract or taking a long position in the contract. Likewise, agreeing to sell the underlying financial instrument is called selling a futures contract or taking a short position in the contract.

Futures contracts are traded in the United States on commodity exchanges or boards of trade (known as “contract markets”) approved for such trading and regulated by the CFTC. These contract markets standardize the terms, including the maturity date and underlying financial instrument, of all futures contracts.

Unlike other securities, the parties to a futures contract do not have to pay for or deliver the underlying financial instrument until some future date (the “delivery date”). Contract markets require both the purchaser and seller to deposit “initial margin” with a futures broker, known as a futures commission merchant or custodian bank, when they enter into the contract. Initial margin deposits are typically equal to a percentage of the contract’s value. Initial margin is similar to a performance bond or good faith deposit on a contract and is returned to the depositing party upon termination of the futures contract if all contractual obligations have been satisfied. After they open a futures contract, the parties to the transaction must compare the purchase price of the contract to its daily market value. If the value of the futures contract changes in such a way that a party’s position declines, that party must make additional “variation margin” payments so that the margin payment is adequate. On the other hand, the value of the contract may change in such a way that there is excess margin on deposit, possibly entitling the party that has a gain to receive all or a portion of this amount. This process is known as “marking to the market.” Variation margin does not represent a borrowing or loan by a party but is instead a settlement between the party and the futures broker of the amount one party would owe the other if the futures contract terminated. In computing daily net asset value, each party marks to market its open futures positions.

Although the terms of a futures contract call for the actual delivery of and payment for the underlying security, in many cases the parties may close the contract early by taking an opposite position in an identical contract. If the sale price upon closing out the contract is less than the original purchase price, the party closing out the contract will realize a loss. If the sale price upon closing out the contract is more than the original purchase price, the party closing out the contract will realize a gain. Conversely, if the purchase price upon closing out the contract is more than the original sale price, the party closing out the contract will realize a loss. If the purchase price upon closing out the contract is less than the original sale price, the party closing out the contract will realize a gain.

A Fund may incur commission expenses when it opens or closes a futures position.

Options – An option is a contract between two parties for the purchase and sale of a financial instrument for a specified price (known as the “strike price” or “exercise price”) at any time during the option period. Unlike a futures contract, an option grants a right (not an obligation) to buy or sell a financial instrument. Generally, a seller of an option can grant a buyer two kinds of rights: a “call” (the right to buy the security) or a “put” (the right to sell the security). Options have various types of underlying instruments, including specific securities, indices of securities prices, foreign currencies, interest rates and futures contracts. Options may be traded on an exchange (exchange-traded options) or may be customized agreements between the parties (over-the-counter or “OTC” options). Like futures, a financial intermediary, known as a clearing corporation, financially backs exchange-traded options. However, OTC options have no such intermediary and are subject to the risk that the counterparty will not fulfill its obligations under the contract. The principal factors affecting the market value of an option include supply and demand, interest rates, the current market value of the underlying instrument relative to the exercise price of the option, the volatility of the underlying instrument, and the time remaining until the option expires.

The aggregate value of option positions may not exceed 10% of a Fund’s net assets as of the time such options are entered into by the Fund.

▪ **Purchasing Put and Call Options**

When a Fund purchases a put option, it buys the right to sell the instrument underlying the option at a fixed strike price. In return for this right, the Fund pays the current market price for the option (known as the “option premium”). A Fund may purchase put options to offset or hedge against a decline in the market value of its securities (“protective puts”) or to benefit from a decline in the price of securities that it does not own. A Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying securities decreased below the exercise price sufficiently to cover the premium and transaction costs. However, if the price of the underlying instrument does not fall enough to offset the cost of purchasing the option, a put buyer would lose the premium and related transaction costs.

Call options are similar to put options, except that a Fund obtains the right to purchase, rather than sell, the underlying instrument at the option’s strike price. A Fund would normally purchase call options in anticipation of an increase in the market value of securities it owns or wants to buy. A Fund would ordinarily realize a gain if, during the option period, the value of the underlying instrument exceeded the exercise price plus the premium paid and related transaction costs. Otherwise, the Fund would realize either no gain or a loss on the purchase of the call option.

The purchaser of an option may terminate its position by:

- Allowing it to expire and losing its entire premium;
 - Exercising the option and either selling (in the case of a put option) or buying (in the case of a call option) the underlying instrument at the strike price; or
 - Closing it out in the secondary market at its current price.
- **Selling (Writing) Put and Call Options**

When a Fund writes a call option it assumes an obligation to sell specified securities to the holder of the option at a fixed strike price if the option is exercised at any time before the expiration date. Similarly, when a Fund writes a put option it assumes an obligation to purchase specified securities from the option holder at a fixed strike price if the option is exercised at any time before the expiration date. The Fund may terminate its position in an exchange-traded put option before exercise by buying an option identical to the one it has written. Similarly, the Fund may cancel an OTC option by entering into an offsetting transaction with the counterparty to the option.

A Fund could try to hedge against an increase in the value of securities it would like to acquire by writing a put option on those securities. If security prices rise, the Fund would expect the put option to expire and the premium it received to offset the increase in the security’s value. If security prices remain the same over time, the Fund would hope to profit by closing out the put option at a lower price. If security prices fall, the Fund may lose an amount of money equal to the difference between the value of the security and the premium it received. Writing covered put options may deprive a Fund of the opportunity to profit from a decrease in the market price of the securities it would like to acquire.

The characteristics of writing call options are similar to those of writing put options, except that call writers expect to profit if prices remain the same or fall. A Fund could try to hedge against a decline in the value of securities it already owns by writing a call option. If the price of that security falls as expected, the Fund would expect the option to expire and the premium it received to offset the decline of the security’s value. However, the Fund must be prepared to deliver the underlying instrument in return for the strike price, which may deprive it of the opportunity to profit from an increase in the market price of the securities it holds.

The Funds are permitted to write only “covered” options. At the time of selling a call option, a Fund may cover the option by owning, among other things:

- The underlying security (or securities convertible into the underlying security without additional consideration), index, interest rate, foreign currency or futures contract;
- A call option on the same security or index with the same or lesser exercise price;
- A call option on the same security or index with a greater exercise price, provided that the Fund also segregates cash or liquid securities in an amount equal to the difference between the exercise prices;
- Cash or liquid securities equal to at least the market value of the optioned securities, interest rate, foreign currency or futures contract; or
- In the case of an index, the portfolio of securities that corresponds to the index.

At the time of selling a put option, a Fund may cover the option by, among other things:

- Entering into a short position in the underlying security;
- Purchasing a put option on the same security, index, interest rate, foreign currency or futures contract with the same or greater exercise price;
- Purchasing a put option on the same security, index, interest rate, foreign currency or futures contract with a lesser exercise price and segregating cash or liquid securities in an amount equal to the difference between the exercise prices; or
- Maintaining the entire exercise price in liquid securities.

▪ **Options on Securities Indices**

Options on securities indices are similar to options on securities, except that the exercise of securities index options requires cash settlement payments and does not involve the actual purchase or sale of securities. In addition, securities index options are designed to reflect price fluctuations in a group of securities or segment of the securities market rather than price fluctuations in a single security.

• **Options on Credit Default Swaps**

An option on a credit default swap gives the holder the right to enter into a credit default swap at a specified future date and under specified terms in exchange for a purchase price or premium. The writer of the option bears the risk of any unfavorable move in the value of the credit default swap relative to the market value on the exercise date, while the purchaser may allow the option to expire unexercised.

- **Options on Futures**

An option on a futures contract provides the holder with the right to buy a futures contract (in the case of a call option) or sell a futures contract (in the case of a put option) at a fixed time and price. Upon exercise of the option by the holder, the contract market clearing house establishes a corresponding short position for the writer of the option (in the case of a call option) or a corresponding long position (in the case of a put option). If the option is exercised, the parties will be subject to the futures contracts. In addition, the writer of an option on a futures contract is subject to initial and variation margin requirements on the option position. Options on futures contracts are traded on the same contract market as the underlying futures contract.

The buyer or seller of an option on a futures contract may terminate the option early by purchasing or selling an option of the same series (i.e., the same exercise price and expiration date) as the option previously purchased or sold. The difference between the premiums paid and received represents the trader's profit or loss on the transaction.

A Fund may purchase put and call options on futures contracts instead of selling or buying futures contracts. The Fund may buy a put option on a futures contract for the same reasons it would sell a futures contract. It also may purchase such a put option in order to hedge a long position in the underlying futures contract. A Fund may buy a call option on a futures contract for the same purpose as the actual purchase of a futures contract, such as in anticipation of favorable market conditions.

A Fund may write a call option on a futures contract to hedge against a decline in the prices of the instrument underlying the futures contracts. If the price of the futures contract at expiration were below the exercise price, the Fund would retain the option premium, which would offset, in part, any decline in the value of its portfolio securities.

The writing of a put option on a futures contract is similar to the purchase of the futures contracts, except that, if the market price declines, a Fund would pay more than the market price for the underlying instrument. The premium received on the sale of the put option, less any transaction costs, would reduce the net cost to the Fund.

- **Options on Foreign Currencies**

A put option on a foreign currency gives the purchaser of the option the right to sell a foreign currency at the exercise price until the option expires. A call option on a foreign currency gives the purchaser of the option the right to purchase the currency at the exercise price until the option expires. The Funds may purchase or write put and call options on foreign currencies for the purpose of hedging against changes in future currency exchange rates.

The Funds may use foreign currency options given the same circumstances under which they could use forward foreign currency exchange contracts. For example, a decline in the U.S. dollar value of a foreign currency in which a Fund's securities are denominated would reduce the U.S. dollar value of the securities, even if their value in the foreign currency remained constant. In order to hedge against such a risk, the Fund may purchase a put option on the foreign currency. If the value of the currency then declined, the Fund could sell the currency for a fixed amount in U.S. dollars and thereby offset, at least partially, the negative effect on its securities that otherwise would have resulted. Conversely, if a Fund anticipates a rise in the U.S. dollar value of a currency in which securities to be acquired are denominated, the Fund may purchase call options on the currency in order to offset, at least partially, the effects of negative movements in exchange rates. If currency exchange rates do not move in the direction or to the extent anticipated, the Funds could sustain losses on transactions in foreign currency options.

- **Combined Positions**

The Funds may purchase and write options in combination with each other, or in combination with futures or forward contracts or swap agreements, to adjust the risk and return characteristics of the overall position. For example, a Fund could construct a combined position whose risk and return characteristics are similar to selling a futures contract by purchasing a put option and writing a call option on the same underlying instrument. Alternatively, a Fund could write a call option at one strike price and buy a call option at a lower price to reduce the risk of the written call option in the event of a substantial price increase. Because combined options positions involve multiple trades, they result in higher transaction costs and may be more difficult to open and close out.

Forward Foreign Currency Exchange Contracts – A forward foreign currency contract involves an obligation to purchase or sell a specific amount of currency at a future date or date range at a specific price. In the case of a cancelable forward contract, the holder has the unilateral right to cancel the contract at maturity by paying a specified fee. Forward foreign currency exchange contracts differ from foreign currency futures contracts in certain respects. Unlike futures contracts, forward contracts:

- Do not have standard maturity dates or amounts (i.e., the parties to the contract may fix the maturity date and the amount);
 - Are typically traded directly between currency traders (usually large commercial banks) and their customers in the inter-bank markets, as opposed to on exchanges regulated by the CFTC (note, however, that under new definitions adopted by the CFTC and SEC, many non-deliverable foreign currency forwards will be considered swaps for certain purposes, including determination of whether such instruments must be traded on exchanges and centrally cleared);
 - Do not require an initial margin deposit; and
 - May be closed by entering into a closing transaction with the currency trader who is a party to the original forward contract, as opposed to with a commodities exchange.
- **Foreign Currency Hedging Strategies**

A “settlement hedge” or “transaction hedge” is designed to protect a Fund against an adverse change in foreign currency values between the date a security is purchased or sold and the date on which payment is made or received. Entering into a forward contract for the purchase or sale of the amount of foreign currency involved in an underlying security transaction for a fixed amount of U.S. dollars “locks in” the U.S. dollar price of the security. A Fund may also use forward contracts to purchase or sell a foreign currency when it anticipates purchasing or selling securities denominated in foreign currency, even if it has not yet selected the specific investments.

A Fund may use forward contracts to hedge against a decline in the value of existing investments denominated in foreign currency. Such a hedge, sometimes referred to as a “position hedge,” would tend to offset both positive and negative currency fluctuations, but would not offset changes in security values caused by other factors. The Fund could also hedge the position by selling another currency expected to perform similarly to the currency in which the Fund’s investment is denominated. This type of hedge, sometimes referred to as a “proxy hedge,” could offer advantages in terms of cost, yield, or efficiency, but generally would not hedge currency exposure as effectively as a direct hedge into U.S. dollars. Proxy hedges may result in losses if the currency used to hedge does not perform similarly to the currency in which the hedged securities are denominated.

Transaction and position hedging do not eliminate fluctuations in the underlying prices of the securities that a Fund owns or intends to purchase or sell. They simply establish a rate of exchange that one can achieve at some future point in time. Additionally, these techniques tend to minimize the risk of loss due to a decline in the value of the hedged currency and to limit any potential gain that might result from the increase in value of such currency.

A Fund may enter into forward contracts to shift its investment exposure from one currency into another. Such transactions may call for the delivery of one foreign currency in exchange for another foreign currency, including currencies in which its securities are not then denominated. This may include shifting exposure from U.S. dollars to a foreign currency, or from one foreign currency to another foreign currency. This type of strategy, sometimes known as a “cross-hedge,” will tend to reduce or eliminate exposure to the currency that is sold, and increase exposure to the currency that is purchased. Cross-hedges may protect against losses resulting from a decline in the hedged currency but will cause the Fund to assume the risk of fluctuations in the value of the currency it purchases. Cross-hedging transactions also involve the risk of imperfect correlation between changes in the values of the currencies involved.

It is difficult to forecast with precision the market value of portfolio securities at the expiration or maturity of a forward or futures contract. Accordingly, a Fund may have to purchase additional foreign currency on the spot (cash) market if the market value of a security it is hedging is less than the amount of foreign currency it is obligated to deliver. Conversely, the Fund may have to sell on the spot market some of the foreign currency it received upon the sale of a security if the market value of such security exceeds the amount of foreign currency it is obligated to deliver.

Equity-Linked Securities – The Funds may invest in privately issued securities whose investment results are designed to correspond generally to the performance of a specified stock index or “basket” of securities, or sometimes a single stock (referred to as “equity-linked securities”). These securities are used for many of the same purposes as derivative instruments and share many of the same risks. Equity-linked securities may be considered illiquid and thus subject to the limitation on investments in illiquid investments described under “Restricted and Illiquid Investments.”

Swap Agreements – A swap agreement is a financial instrument that typically involves the exchange of cash flows between two parties on specified dates (settlement dates), where the cash flows are based on agreed-upon prices, rates, indices, etc. The nominal amount on which the cash flows are calculated is called the notional amount. Swap agreements are individually negotiated and structured to include exposure to a variety of different types of investments or market factors, such as interest rates, foreign currency rates, mortgage securities, corporate borrowing rates, security prices or inflation rates.

Swap agreements may increase or decrease the overall volatility of the investments of a Fund and its share price. The performance of swap agreements may be affected by a change in the specific interest rate, currency, or other factors that determine the amounts of payments due to and from the Fund. If a swap agreement calls for payments by the Fund, the Fund must be prepared to make such payments when due. In addition, if the counterparty’s creditworthiness declined, the value of a swap agreement would be likely to decline, potentially resulting in losses.

Generally, swap agreements have a fixed maturity date that will be agreed upon by the parties. The agreement can be terminated before the maturity date under certain circumstances, such as default by one of the parties or insolvency, among others, and can be transferred by a party only with the prior written consent of the other party. A Fund may be able to eliminate its exposure under a swap agreement either by assignment or by other disposition, or by entering into an offsetting swap agreement with the same party or a similarly creditworthy party. If the counterparty is unable to meet its obligations under the contract, declares bankruptcy, defaults or becomes insolvent, a Fund may not be able to recover the money it expected to receive under the swap agreement. The Funds will not enter into any swap agreement unless the investment managers believe that the counterparty to the transaction is creditworthy.

A swap agreement can be a form of leverage, which can magnify the Funds' gains or losses. In order to reduce the risk associated with leveraging, the Funds may cover their current obligations under swap agreements according to guidelines established by the SEC. If a Fund enters into a swap agreement on a net basis, it will segregate assets with a daily value at least equal to the excess, if any, of the Fund's accrued obligations under the swap agreement over the accrued amount the Fund is entitled to receive under the agreement. If a Fund enters into a swap agreement on other than a net basis, it will segregate assets with a value equal to the full amount of the Fund's accrued obligations under the swap agreement.

- **Equity Swaps**

In a typical equity swap, one party agrees to pay another party the return on a stock, stock index or basket of stocks in return for a specified interest rate. By entering into an equity index swap, for example, the index receiver can gain exposure to stocks making up the index of securities without actually purchasing those stocks. Equity index swaps involve not only the risk associated with investment in the securities represented in the index, but also the risk that the performance of such securities, including dividends, will not exceed the return on the interest rate that a Fund will be committed to pay.

- **Total Return Swaps**

Total return swaps are contracts in which one party agrees to make payments of the total return from a reference instrument—which may be a single asset, a pool of assets or an index of assets—during a specified period, in return for payments equal to a fixed or floating rate of interest or the total return from another underlying reference instrument. The total return includes appreciation or depreciation on the underlying asset, plus any interest or dividend payments. Payments under the swap are based upon an agreed upon principal amount but, since the principal amount is not exchanged, it represents neither an asset nor a liability to either counterparty, and is referred to as notional. Total return swaps are marked to market daily using different sources, including quotations from counterparties, pricing services, brokers or market makers. The unrealized appreciation or depreciation related to the change in the valuation of the notional amount of the swap is combined with the amount due to a Fund at termination or settlement. The primary risks associated with total return swaps are credit risks (if the counterparty fails to meet its obligations) and market risk (if there is no liquid market for the swap or unfavorable changes occur to the underlying reference instrument).

- **Interest Rate Swaps**

Interest rate swaps are financial instruments that involve the exchange of one type of interest rate for another type of interest rate cash flow on specified dates in the future. Some of the different types of interest rate swaps are “fixed-for-floating rate swaps,” “termed basis swaps” and “index amortizing swaps.” Fixed-for-floating rate swaps involve the exchange of fixed interest rate cash flows for floating rate cash flows. Termed basis swaps entail cash flows to both parties based on floating interest rates, where the interest rate indices are different. Index amortizing swaps are typically fixed-for-floating rate swaps where the notional amount changes if certain conditions are met.

As with a traditional investment in a debt security, a Fund could lose money by investing in an interest rate swap if interest rates change adversely. For example, if a Fund enters into a swap where it agrees to exchange a floating rate of interest for a fixed rate of interest, the Fund may have to pay more money than it receives. Similarly, if a Fund enters into a swap where it agrees to exchange a fixed rate of interest for a floating rate of interest, the Fund may receive less money than it has agreed to pay.

- **Currency Swaps**

A currency swap is an agreement between two parties in which one party agrees to make interest rate payments in one currency and the other promises to make interest rate payments in another currency. A Fund may enter into a currency swap when it has one currency and desires a different currency. Typically, the interest rates that determine the currency swap payments are fixed, although occasionally one or both parties may pay a floating rate of interest. Unlike an interest rate swap, however, the principal amounts are exchanged at the beginning of the agreement and returned at the end of the agreement. Changes in foreign exchange rates and changes in interest rates, as described above, may negatively affect currency swaps.

- **Inflation Swaps**

Inflation swaps are fixed-maturity, over-the-counter derivatives where one party pays a fixed rate in exchange for payments tied to an inflation index, such as the Consumer Price Index. The fixed rate, which is set by the parties at the initiation of the swap, is often referred to as the “breakeven inflation” rate and generally represents the current difference between treasury yields and Treasury Inflation Protected Securities yields of similar maturities at the initiation of the swap agreement. Inflation swaps are typically designated as “zero coupon,” where all cash flows are exchanged at maturity. The value of an inflation swap is expected to fluctuate in response to changes in the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. An inflation swap can lose value if the realized rate of inflation over the life of the swap is less than the fixed market implied inflation rate (the “breakeven inflation rate”) the investor agreed to pay at the initiation of the swap.

- **Credit Default Swaps**

A credit default swap is an agreement between a “buyer” and a “seller” for credit protection. The credit default swap agreement may have as reference obligations one or more securities that are not then held by a Fund. The protection buyer is generally obligated to pay the protection seller an upfront payment and/or a periodic stream of payments over the term of the agreement until a credit event on a reference obligation has occurred. If no default occurs, the seller would keep the stream of payments and would have no payment obligations. If a credit event occurs, the seller generally must pay the buyer the full notional amount (the “par value”) of the swap.

- **Caps, Collars and Floors**

Caps and floors have an effect similar to buying or writing options. In a typical cap or floor agreement, one party agrees to make payments only under specified circumstances, usually in return for payment of a fee by the other party. For example, the buyer of an interest rate cap obtains the right to receive payments to the extent that a specified interest rate exceeds an agreed-upon level. The seller of an interest rate floor is obligated to make payments to the extent that a specified interest rate falls below an agreed-upon level. An interest rate collar combines elements of buying a cap and selling a floor.

Risks of Derivatives:

While transactions in derivatives may reduce certain risks, these transactions themselves entail certain other risks. For example, unanticipated changes in interest rates, securities prices or currency exchange rates may result in a poorer overall performance of the Funds than if they had not entered into any derivatives transactions. Derivatives may magnify the Funds' gains or losses, causing them to make or lose substantially more than they invested.

When used for hedging purposes, increases in the value of the securities a Fund holds or intends to acquire should offset any losses incurred with a derivative. Purchasing derivatives for purposes other than hedging could expose the Fund to greater risks.

Use of derivatives involves transaction costs, which may be significant, and may also increase the amount of taxable income to shareholders.

Correlation of Prices – The Funds' ability to hedge their securities through derivatives depends on the degree to which price movements in the underlying index or instrument correlate with price movements in the relevant securities. In the case of poor correlation, the price of the securities a Fund is hedging may not move in the same amount, or even in the same direction as the hedging instrument. The investment managers will try to minimize this risk by investing in only those contracts whose behavior they expect to correlate with the behavior of the portfolio securities they are trying to hedge. However, if the investment managers' prediction of interest and currency rates, market value, volatility or other economic factors is incorrect, a Fund may lose money, or may not make as much money as it expected.

Derivative prices can diverge from the prices of their underlying instruments, even if the characteristics of the underlying instruments are very similar to the derivative. Listed below are some of the factors that may cause such a divergence:

- Current and anticipated short-term interest rates, changes in volatility of the underlying instrument, and the time remaining until expiration of the contract;
- A difference between the derivatives and securities markets, including different levels of demand, how the instruments are traded, the imposition of daily price fluctuation limits or discontinued trading of an instrument; and
- Differences between the derivatives, such as different margin requirements, different liquidity of such markets and the participation of speculators in such markets.

Derivatives based upon a narrower index of securities, such as those of a particular industry group, may present greater risk than derivatives based on a broad market index. Since narrower indices are made up of a smaller number of securities, they are more susceptible to rapid and extreme price fluctuations because of changes in the value of those securities.

While currency futures and options values are expected to correlate with exchange rates, they may not reflect other factors that affect the value of the investments of the Funds. A currency hedge, for example, should protect a yen-denominated security from a decline in the yen, but will not protect the Funds against a price decline resulting from deterioration in the issuer's creditworthiness. Because the value of the Funds' foreign-denominated investments changes in response to many factors other than exchange rates, it may not be possible to match the amount of currency options and futures to the value of the Funds' investments precisely over time.

Lack of Liquidity – Before a futures contract or option is exercised or expires, a Fund can terminate it only by entering into a closing purchase or sale transaction. Moreover, a Fund may close out a futures contract only on the exchange the contract was initially traded. Although the Funds intend to purchase options and futures only where there appears to be an active market, there is no guarantee that such a liquid market will exist. If there is no secondary market for the contract, or the market is illiquid, a Fund may not be able to close out its position. In an illiquid market, a Fund may:

- Have to sell securities to meet its daily margin requirements at a time when it is disadvantageous to do so;
- Have to purchase or sell the instrument underlying the contract;
- Not be able to hedge its investments; and/or
- Not be able to realize profits or limit its losses.

Derivatives may become illiquid (i.e., difficult to sell at a desired time and price) under a variety of market conditions. For example:

- An exchange may suspend or limit trading in a particular derivative instrument, an entire category of derivatives or all derivatives, which sometimes occurs because of increased market volatility;
- Unusual or unforeseen circumstances may interrupt normal operations of an exchange;
- The facilities of the exchange may not be adequate to handle current trading volume;
- Equipment failures, government intervention, insolvency of a brokerage firm or clearing house or other occurrences may disrupt normal trading activity; or
- Investors may lose interest in a particular derivative or category of derivatives.

Management Risk – Successful use of derivatives by the Funds is subject to the ability of the investment managers to forecast stock market and interest rate trends. If the investment managers incorrectly predict stock market and interest rate trends, the Funds may lose money by investing in derivatives. For example, if a Fund were to write a call option based on the investment managers' expectation that the price of the underlying security would fall, but the price were to rise instead, the Fund could be required to sell the security upon exercise at a price below the current market price. Similarly, if a Fund were to write a put option based on the investment managers' expectation that the price of the underlying security would rise, but the price were to fall instead, the Fund could be required to purchase the security upon exercise at a price higher than the current market price.

Pricing Risk – At times, market conditions might make it hard to value some investments. For example, if a Fund has valued its securities too high, shareholders may end up paying too much for Fund shares when they buy into the Fund. If the Fund underestimates its price, shareholders may not receive the full market value for their Fund shares when they sell.

Counterparty Risk – The risk exists that a counterparty to a derivative held by a Fund may become insolvent or otherwise fail to perform its obligations due to financial difficulties, including making payments to the Fund. The Fund may obtain no or limited recovery in a bankruptcy or other organizational proceedings, and any recovery may be significantly delayed. Transactions that the Funds enter into may involve counterparties in the financial services sector and, as a result, events affecting the financial services sector may cause the Funds' share value to fluctuate.

Margin – Because of the low margin deposits required upon the opening of a derivative position, such transactions involve an extremely high degree of leverage. Consequently, a relatively small price movement in a derivative may result in an immediate and substantial loss (as well as gain) to a Fund and it may lose more than it originally invested in the derivative.

If the price of a futures contract changes adversely, a Fund may have to sell securities at a time when it is disadvantageous to do so to meet its minimum daily margin requirement. A Fund may lose its margin deposits if a broker-dealer with whom it has an open futures contract or related option becomes insolvent or declares bankruptcy.

Volatility and Leverage – The Funds' use of derivatives may have a leveraging effect. Leverage generally magnifies the effect of any increase or decrease in value of an underlying asset and results in increased volatility, which means the Funds will have the potential for greater gains, as well as the potential for greater losses, than if the Funds do not use derivative instruments that have a leveraging effect. The prices of derivatives are volatile (i.e., they may change rapidly, substantially and unpredictably) and are influenced by a variety of factors, including:

- Actual and anticipated changes in interest rates;
- Fiscal and monetary policies; and
- National and international political events.

Most exchanges limit the amount by which the price of a derivative can change during a single trading day. Daily trading limits establish the maximum amount that the price of a derivative may vary from the settlement price of that derivative at the end of trading on the previous day. Once the price of a derivative reaches this value, the Funds may not trade that derivative at a price beyond that limit. The daily limit governs only price movements during a given day and does not limit potential gains or losses. Derivative prices have occasionally moved to the daily limit for several consecutive trading days, preventing prompt liquidation of the derivative.

Government Regulation – The regulation of derivatives markets in the U.S. is a rapidly changing area of law and is subject to modification by government and judicial action. In particular, the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, signed into law in 2010, grants significant new authority to the SEC and the CFTC to impose comprehensive regulations on the over-the-counter and cleared derivatives markets. These regulations include, but are not limited to, mandatory clearing of certain derivatives and requirements relating to disclosure, margin and trade reporting. The new law and regulations may negatively impact the Funds by increasing transaction and/or regulatory compliance costs, limiting the availability of certain derivatives or otherwise adversely affecting the value or performance of the derivatives the Funds trade. In addition, the SEC proposed new derivatives rules in December 2015 that could limit the Funds' use of derivatives, and adversely impact the Funds' ability to achieve their investment objectives. Other potentially adverse regulatory obligations can develop suddenly and without notice.

Equity Securities – Equity securities represent ownership interests in a company or partnership and consist of common stocks, preferred stocks, warrants and rights to acquire common stock, and securities convertible into common stock. Investments in equity securities in general are subject to market risks that may cause their prices to fluctuate over time. Fluctuations in the value of equity securities in which a Fund invests will cause the net asset value of the Fund to fluctuate. The Funds purchase equity securities traded in the United States on registered exchanges or the over-the-counter market. Equity securities are described in more detail below:

- **Common Stock** – Common stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds and preferred stock take precedence over the claims of those who own common stock.
- **Preferred Stock** – Preferred stock represents an equity or ownership interest in an issuer that pays dividends at a specified rate and that has precedence over common stock in the payment of dividends. In the event an issuer is liquidated or declares bankruptcy, the claims of owners of bonds take precedence over the claims of those who own preferred and common stock.
- **Warrants** – Warrants are instruments that entitle the holder to buy an equity security at a specific price for a specific period of time. Changes in the value of a warrant do not necessarily correspond to changes in the value of its underlying security. The price of a warrant may be more volatile than the price of its underlying security, and an investment in a warrant may therefore create greater potential for capital loss than an investment in the underlying security. Warrants do not entitle a holder to dividends or voting rights with respect to the underlying security and do not represent any rights in the assets of the issuing company. A warrant ceases to have value if it is not exercised prior to its expiration date. These factors can make warrants more speculative than other types of investments.
- **Convertible Securities** – Convertible securities are bonds, debentures, notes, preferred stocks or other securities that may be converted or exchanged (by the holder or by the issuer) into shares of the underlying common stock (or cash or securities of equivalent value) at a stated exchange ratio. A convertible security may also be called for redemption or conversion by the issuer after a particular date and under certain circumstances (including a specified price) established upon issue. If a convertible security held by a Fund is called for redemption or conversion, the Fund could be required to tender it for redemption, convert it into the underlying common stock, or sell it to a third party.

Convertible securities generally have less potential for gain or loss than common stocks. Convertible securities generally provide yields higher than the underlying common stocks, but generally lower than comparable non-convertible securities. Because of this higher yield, convertible securities generally sell at a price above their “conversion value,” which is the current market value of the stock to be received upon conversion. The difference between this conversion value and the price of convertible securities will vary over time depending on changes in the value of the underlying common stocks and interest rates. When the underlying common stocks decline in value, convertible securities will tend not to decline to the same extent because of the interest or dividend payments and the repayment of principal at maturity for certain types of convertible securities. However, securities that are convertible other than at the option of the holder generally do not limit the potential for loss to the same extent as securities convertible at the option of the holder. When the underlying common stocks rise in value, the value of convertible securities may also be expected to increase. At the same time, however, the difference between the market value of convertible securities and their conversion value will narrow, which means that the value of convertible securities will generally not increase to the same extent as the value of the underlying common stocks. Because convertible securities may also be interest-rate sensitive, their value may increase as interest rates fall and decrease as interest rates rise. Convertible securities are also subject to credit risk, and are often lower-quality securities.

- **Micro-, Small- and Medium-Capitalization Issuers** – Investing in equity securities of micro-, small- and medium-capitalization companies often involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investments in larger-capitalization companies. This increased risk may be due to the greater business risks of smaller size, limited markets and financial resources, narrow product lines and frequent lack of depth of management. The securities of smaller companies are often traded in the over-the-counter market and even if listed on a national securities exchange may not be traded in volumes typical for that exchange. Consequently, the securities of smaller companies are less likely to be liquid, may have limited market stability, and may be subject to more abrupt or erratic market movements than securities of larger, more established growth companies or the market averages in general.
- **Initial Public Offerings** – A Fund may invest a portion of its assets in securities of companies offering shares in initial public offerings (“IPOs”). IPOs may have a magnified performance impact on a Fund with a small asset base. A Fund may hold IPO shares for a very short period of time, which may increase the turnover of a Fund’s portfolio and may lead to increased expenses for the Fund, such as commissions and transaction costs. By selling IPO shares, a Fund may realize taxable gains it will subsequently distribute to shareholders. In addition, the market for IPO shares can be speculative and/or inactive for extended periods of time. The limited number of shares available for trading in some IPOs may make it more difficult for a Fund to buy or sell significant amounts of shares without an unfavorable impact on prevailing prices. Holders of IPO shares can be affected by substantial dilution in the value of their shares, by sales of additional shares and by concentration of control in existing management and principal shareholders.

The Funds’ investment in IPO shares may include the securities of unseasoned companies (companies with less than three years of continuous operations), which presents risks considerably greater than common stocks of more established companies. These companies may have limited operating histories and their prospects for profitability may be uncertain. These companies may be involved in new and evolving businesses and, compared to their better-established, larger cap peers, may be more vulnerable to competition and changes in technology, markets and economic conditions. They may be more dependent on key managers and third parties and may have limited product lines.

Master Limited Partnerships – Master limited partnerships (“MLPs”) are limited partnerships or limited liability companies, whose partnership units or limited liability interests are listed and traded on a U.S. securities exchange, and are treated as publicly traded partnerships for federal income tax purposes. To qualify to be treated as a partnership for tax purposes, an MLP must receive at least 90% of its income from qualifying sources as set forth in Section 7704(d) of the Code. These qualifying sources include activities such as the exploration, development, mining, production, processing, refining, transportation, storage and marketing of mineral or natural resources. To the extent that an MLP’s interests are concentrated in a particular industry or sector, such as the energy sector, the MLP will be negatively impacted by economic events adversely impacting that industry or sector.

MLPs that are formed as limited partnerships generally have two classes of owners, the general partner and limited partners, while MLPs that are formed as limited liability companies generally have two analogous classes of owners, the managing member and the members. For purposes of this section, references to general partners also apply to managing members and references to limited partners also apply to members.

The general partner is typically owned by a major energy company, an investment fund, the direct management of the MLP or is an entity owned by one or more of such parties. The general partner may be structured as a private or publicly traded corporation or other entity. The general partner typically controls the operations and management of the MLP through an equity interest of as much as 2% in the MLP plus, in many cases, ownership of common units and subordinated units. A holder of general partner interests can be liable under certain circumstances for amounts greater than the amount of the holder's investment in the general partner interest. General partner interests are not publicly traded and generally cannot be converted into common units. The general partner interest can be redeemed by the MLP if the MLP unitholders choose to remove the general partner, typically with a supermajority vote by limited partner unitholders.

Limited partners own the remainder of the MLP through ownership of common units and have a limited role in the MLP's operations and management. Common units are listed and traded on U.S. securities exchanges, with their value fluctuating predominantly based on prevailing market conditions and the success of the MLP. Unlike owners of common stock of a corporation, owners of common units have limited voting rights and have no ability annually to elect directors. In the event of liquidation, common units have preference over subordinated units, but not over debt or preferred units, to the remaining assets of the MLP.

MLPs are typically structured such that common units and general partner interests have first priority to receive quarterly cash distributions up to an established minimum amount ("minimum quarterly distributions" or "MQD"). Common and general partner interests also accrue arrearages in distributions to the extent the MQD is not paid. Once common and general partner interests have been paid, subordinated units receive distributions of up to the MQD; however, subordinated units do not accrue arrearages. Distributable cash in excess of the MQD paid to both common and subordinated units is distributed to both common and subordinated units generally on a pro rata basis. The general partner is also eligible to receive incentive distributions if the general partner operates the business in a manner which results in distributions paid per common unit surpassing specified target levels. As the general partner increases cash distributions to the limited partners, the general partner receives an increasingly higher percentage of the incremental cash distributions. A common arrangement provides that the general partner can reach a tier where it receives 50% of every incremental dollar paid to common and subordinated unit holders. These incentive distributions encourage the general partner to streamline costs, increase capital expenditures and acquire assets in order to increase the partnership's cash flow and raise the quarterly cash distribution in order to reach higher tiers. Such results benefit all security holders of the MLP.

Exchange-Traded Funds – The Funds may purchase shares of exchange-traded funds ("ETFs") to gain exposure to a particular portion of the market while awaiting an opportunity to purchase securities directly. In addition to purchasing shares of ETFs, certain of the Funds may also sell shares of ETFs short (for a discussion on selling securities short, see: "Short Sales"). ETFs are investment companies that are registered under the 1940 Act, typically as open-end funds or unit investment trusts. ETFs are actively traded on national securities exchanges and are generally based on specific domestic and foreign market indices. An "index-based ETF" seeks to track the performance of an index by holding in its portfolio either the contents of the index or a representative sample of the securities in the index. ETFs, like mutual funds, have expenses associated with their operation, including advisory and custody fees. When a Fund invests in an ETF, in addition to directly bearing expenses associated with its own operations, it will bear a pro rata portion of the ETF's expenses. The risks of owning shares of an ETF generally reflect the risks of owning the securities comprising the index which an index-based ETF is designed to track or the other holdings of an active or index-based ETF, although lack of liquidity in the market for the shares of an ETF could result in the ETF's value being more volatile than the tracked index or underlying holdings. In addition, because of ETF expenses, it may be more costly to own an ETF than to own the underlying holdings directly.

Exchange-Traded Notes (“ETNs”) – ETNs are generally notes representing debt of the issuer, usually a financial institution. ETNs combine both aspects of bonds and ETFs. An ETN’s returns are based on the performance of one or more underlying assets, reference rates or indexes, minus fees and expenses. Similar to ETFs, ETNs are listed on an exchange and traded in the secondary market. However, unlike an ETF, an ETN can be held until the ETN’s maturity, at which time the issuer will pay a return linked to the performance of the specific asset, index or rate (“reference instrument”) to which the ETN is linked minus certain fees. Unlike regular bonds, ETNs do not make periodic interest payments, and principal is not protected. ETNs are not registered or regulated as investment companies under the 1940 Act.

The value of an ETN may be influenced by, among other things, time to maturity, level of supply and demand for the ETN, volatility and lack of liquidity in underlying markets, changes in the applicable interest rates, the performance of the reference instrument, changes in the issuer’s credit rating and economic, legal, political or geographic events that affect the reference instrument. An ETN that is tied to a reference instrument may not replicate the performance of the reference instrument. ETNs also incur certain expenses not incurred by their applicable reference instrument. Some ETNs that use leverage can, at times, be relatively illiquid and, thus, they may be difficult to purchase or sell at a fair price. Levered ETNs are subject to the same risk as other instruments that use leverage in any form. While leverage allows for greater potential return, the potential for loss is also greater. Finally, additional losses may be incurred if the investment loses value because, in addition to the money lost on the investment, the loan still needs to be repaid.

Because the return on the ETN is dependent on the issuer’s ability or willingness to meet its obligations, the value of the ETN may change due to a change in the issuer’s credit rating, despite no change in the underlying reference instrument. The market value of ETN shares may differ from the value of the reference instrument. This difference in price may be due to the fact that the supply and demand in the market for ETN shares at any point in time is not always identical to the supply and demand in the market for the assets underlying the reference instrument that the ETN seeks to track.

There may be restrictions on a Fund’s right to redeem its investment in an ETN, which are generally meant to be held until maturity. A Fund’s decision to sell its ETN holdings may be limited by the availability of a secondary market. A Fund could lose some or all of the amount invested in an ETN.

Fixed Income Securities – Fixed income securities include bonds, notes, debentures and other interest-bearing securities that represent indebtedness. The market value of the fixed income investments in which the Funds invest will change in response to interest rate changes and other factors. During periods of falling interest rates, the values of outstanding fixed income securities generally rise. Conversely, during periods of rising interest rates, the values of such securities generally decline. Moreover, while securities with longer maturities tend to produce higher yields, the prices of longer maturity securities are also subject to greater market fluctuations as a result of changes in interest rates. Changes by recognized agencies in the rating of any fixed income security and in the ability of an issuer to make payments of interest and principal also affect the value of these investments. Changes in the value of these securities will not necessarily affect cash income derived from these securities but will affect a Fund’s net asset value.

A security rated within the four highest rating categories by a rating agency is called investment-grade because its issuer is more likely to pay interest and repay principal than an issuer of a lower rated bond. Adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances, however, may weaken the capacity of the issuer to pay interest and repay principal. If a security is not rated or is rated under a different system, the investment managers may determine that it is of investment-grade. An investment manager may retain securities that are downgraded, if it believes that keeping those securities is warranted.

Debt securities rated below investment-grade (junk bonds) are highly speculative securities that are usually issued by smaller, less credit worthy and/or highly leveraged (indebted) companies. A corporation may issue a junk bond because of a corporate restructuring or other similar event. Compared with investment-grade bonds, junk bonds carry a greater degree of risk and are less likely to make payments of interest and principal. Market developments and the financial and business condition of the issuer of these securities influence their price and liquidity more than changes in interest rates, when compared to investment-grade debt securities. Insufficient liquidity in the junk bond market may make it more difficult to dispose of junk bonds and may cause a Fund to experience sudden and substantial price declines. A lack of reliable, objective data or market quotations may make it more difficult to value junk bonds accurately.

Rating agencies are organizations that assign ratings to securities based primarily on the rating agency's assessment of the issuer's financial strength. Credit ratings are only an agency's opinion, not an absolute standard of quality, and they do not reflect an evaluation of market risk. The section "Appendix A – Description of Ratings" contains further information concerning the ratings of certain rating agencies and their significance.

Foreign Securities – Foreign securities are debt and equity securities that are traded in markets outside of the United States. The markets in which these securities are located can be developed or emerging. Consistent with its investment strategies, each Fund can invest in foreign securities in a number of ways:

- It can invest directly in foreign securities denominated in a foreign currency;
- It can invest in ADRs, EDRs and other similar global instruments; and
- It can invest in investment funds.

Emerging Markets – An "emerging market" country is generally a country that the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development ("World Bank") and the International Finance Corporation would consider to be an emerging or developing country. Typically, emerging markets are in countries that are in the process of industrialization, with lower gross national products ("GNPs") than more developed countries.

Investing in emerging markets may magnify the risks of foreign investing. Security prices in emerging markets can be significantly more volatile than those in more developed markets, reflecting the greater uncertainties of investing in less established markets and economies. In particular, countries with emerging markets may:

- Have relatively unstable governments;
- Present greater risks of nationalization of businesses, restrictions on foreign ownership and prohibitions on the repatriation of assets;
- Offer less protection of property rights than more developed countries; and
- Have economies that are based on only a few industries, may be highly vulnerable to changes in local or global trade conditions, and may suffer from extreme and volatile debt burdens or inflation rates.

Local securities markets may trade a small number of securities and may be unable to respond effectively to increases in trading volume, potentially making prompt liquidation of holdings difficult or impossible at times.

Investment Funds – Some emerging countries currently prohibit direct foreign investment in the securities of their companies. Certain emerging countries, however, permit indirect foreign investment in the securities of companies listed and traded on their stock exchanges through investment funds that they have specifically authorized. Investments in these investment funds are subject to the provisions of the 1940 Act. If a Fund invests in such investment funds, shareholders will bear not only their proportionate share of the expenses (including operating expenses and the fees of the advisers), but also will indirectly bear similar expenses of the underlying investment funds. In addition, these investment funds may trade at a premium over their net asset value.

Risks of Foreign Securities:

Foreign securities, foreign currencies, and securities issued by U.S. entities with substantial foreign operations may involve significant risks in addition to the risks inherent in U.S. investments.

Political and Economic Factors – Local political, economic, regulatory, or social instability, military action or unrest, or adverse diplomatic developments may affect the value of foreign investments. Listed below are some of the more important political and economic factors that could negatively affect an investment in foreign securities:

- The economies of foreign countries may differ from the economy of the United States in such areas as growth of GNP, rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency, budget deficits and national debt;
- Foreign governments sometimes participate to a significant degree, through ownership interests or regulation, in their respective economies. Actions by these governments could significantly influence the market prices of securities and payment of dividends;
- The economies of many foreign countries are dependent on international trade and their trading partners and they could be severely affected if their trading partners were to enact protective trade barriers and economic conditions;
- The internal policies of a particular foreign country may be less stable than in the United States. Other countries face significant external political risks, such as possible claims of sovereignty by other countries or tense and sometimes hostile border clashes; and
- A foreign government may act adversely to the interests of U.S. investors, including expropriation or nationalization of assets, confiscatory taxation and other restrictions on U.S. investment. A country may restrict or control foreign investments in its securities markets. These restrictions could limit a Fund's ability to invest in a particular country or make it very expensive for the Fund to invest in that country. Some countries require prior governmental approval, limit the types or amount of securities or companies in which a foreigner can invest, or may restrict the ability of foreign investors to repatriate their investment income and capital gains.

In June 2016, the United Kingdom (the "UK") voted in a referendum to leave the European Union ("EU"). Although the precise timeframe for "Brexit" is uncertain, the UK formally notified the European Council of its intention to withdraw from the EU by invoking article 50 of the Lisbon Treaty in March 2017, and this formal notification began a two-year period of negotiations regarding the terms of the UK's exit from the EU. It is unclear how withdrawal negotiations will be conducted and what the potential consequences may be. In addition, it is possible that measures could be taken to revote on the issue of Brexit, or that portions of the UK could seek to separate and remain a part of the EU. As a result of the political divisions within the UK and between the UK and the EU that the referendum vote has highlighted and the uncertain consequences of a Brexit, the UK and European economies and the broader global economy could be significantly impacted, which may result in increased volatility and illiquidity, and potentially lower economic growth in markets in the UK, Europe and globally that could potentially have an adverse effect on the value of the Funds' investments.

Information and Supervision – There is generally less publicly available information about foreign companies than companies based in the United States. For example, there are often no reports and ratings published about foreign companies comparable to the ones written about U.S. companies. Foreign companies are typically not subject to uniform accounting, auditing and financial reporting standards, practices and requirements comparable to those applicable to U.S. companies. The lack of comparable information makes investment decisions concerning foreign companies more difficult and less reliable than those concerning domestic companies.

Stock Exchange and Market Risk – The investment managers anticipate that in most cases an exchange or over-the-counter market located outside of the United States will be the best available market for foreign securities. Foreign stock markets, while growing in volume and sophistication, are generally not as developed as the markets in the United States and tend to differ from those in the United States in a number of ways.

Foreign stock markets:

- Are generally more volatile than, and not as developed or efficient as, those in the United States;
- Have substantially less volume;
- Trade securities that tend to be less liquid and experience rapid and erratic price movements;
- Have generally higher commissions and are subject to set minimum rates, as opposed to negotiated rates;
- Employ trading, settlement and custodial practices less developed than those in U.S. markets; and
- May have different settlement practices, which may cause delays and increase the potential for failed settlements.

Foreign markets may offer less protection to shareholders than U.S. markets because:

- Foreign accounting, auditing, and financial reporting requirements may render a foreign corporate balance sheet more difficult to understand and interpret than one subject to U.S. law and standards;
- Adequate public information on foreign issuers may not be available, and it may be difficult to secure dividends and information regarding corporate actions on a timely basis;

- In general, there is less overall governmental supervision and regulation of securities exchanges, brokers, and listed companies than in the United States;
- Over-the-counter markets tend to be less regulated than stock exchange markets and, in certain countries, may be totally unregulated;
- Economic or political concerns may influence regulatory enforcement and may make it difficult for shareholders to enforce their legal rights; and
- Restrictions on transferring securities within the United States or to U.S. persons may make a particular security less liquid than foreign securities of the same class that are not subject to such restrictions.

Foreign Currency Risk – While each Fund denominates its net asset value in U.S. dollars, the securities of foreign companies are frequently denominated in foreign currencies. Thus, a change in the value of a foreign currency against the U.S. dollar will result in a corresponding change in value of securities denominated in that currency. Some of the factors that may impair the investments denominated in a foreign currency are:

- It may be expensive to convert foreign currencies into U.S. dollars and vice versa;
- Complex political and economic factors may significantly affect the values of various currencies, including the U.S. dollar, and their exchange rates;
- Government intervention may increase risks involved in purchasing or selling foreign currency options, forward contracts and futures contracts, since exchange rates may not be free to fluctuate in response to other market forces;
- There may be no systematic reporting of last sale information for foreign currencies or regulatory requirement that quotations available through dealers or other market sources be firm or revised on a timely basis;
- Available quotation information is generally representative of very large round-lot transactions in the inter-bank market and thus may not reflect exchange rates for smaller odd-lot transactions (less than \$1 million) where rates may be less favorable; and
- The inter-bank market in foreign currencies is a global, around-the-clock market. To the extent that a market is closed while the markets for the underlying currencies remain open, certain markets may not always reflect significant price and rate movements.

Taxes – Certain foreign governments levy withholding taxes on dividend and interest income. Although in some countries it is possible for a Fund to recover a portion of these taxes, the portion that cannot be recovered will reduce the income the Fund receives from its investments.

Restricted and Illiquid Investments – Each Fund may purchase illiquid investments, including investments that are not readily marketable and securities that are not registered (“restricted securities”) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “1933 Act”), but which can be offered and sold to “qualified institutional buyers” under Rule 144A under the 1933 Act. Illiquid investments are investments that a Fund reasonably expects cannot be sold or disposed of in current market conditions in seven calendar days or less without the sale or disposition significantly changing the market value of the investment. Because of their illiquid nature, illiquid investments must be priced at fair value as determined in good faith pursuant to procedures approved by the Board. Despite such good faith efforts to determine fair value prices, a Fund’s illiquid investments are subject to the risk that the investment’s fair value price may differ from the actual price which the Fund may ultimately realize upon its sale or disposition. Difficulty in selling illiquid investments may result in a loss or may be costly to a Fund. Illiquid investments may include a wide variety of investments, such as repurchase agreements maturing in more than seven days, OTC options contracts and certain other derivatives (including certain swap agreements), fixed time deposits that are not subject to prepayment or do not provide for withdrawal penalties upon prepayment (other than overnight deposits), participation interests in loans, commercial paper issued pursuant to Section 4(a)(2) of the 1933 Act, and restricted, privately placed securities that, under the federal securities laws, generally may be resold only to qualified institutional buyers. If a substantial market develops for a restricted security (or other illiquid investment) held by a Fund, it may be treated as a liquid security, in accordance with procedures and guidelines approved by the Board. Under the supervision of the Board, an adviser determines the liquidity of the Funds’ investments. A Fund may not acquire an illiquid investment if, immediately after the acquisition, the Fund would have invested more than 15% of its net assets in illiquid investments that are assets.

Inflation-Indexed Bonds – A Fund may invest in U.S. Treasury inflation-indexed bonds. Inflation-indexed bonds are fixed-income securities whose principal value is periodically adjusted according to the rate of inflation. Two structures are common. The U.S. Treasury and some other issuers use a structure that accrues inflation into the principal value of the bond. Most other issuers pay out the CPI accruals as part of a semiannual coupon. Inflation-indexed securities issued by the U.S. Treasury have maturities of five, ten or thirty years, although it is possible that securities with other maturities will be issued in the future. The U.S. Treasury securities pay interest on a semi-annual basis, equal to a fixed percentage of the inflation-adjusted principal amount. For example, if a Fund purchased an inflation-indexed bond with a par value of \$1,000 and a 3% real rate of return coupon (payable 1.5% semi-annually), and inflation over the first six months was 1%, the mid-year par value of the bond would be \$1,010 and the first semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.15 (\$1,010 times 1.5%). If inflation during the second half of the year resulted in the whole year's inflation equaling 3%, the end-of-year par value of the bond would be \$1,030 and the second semi-annual interest payment would be \$15.45 (\$1,030 times 1.5%). If the periodic adjustment rate measuring inflation falls, the principal value of inflation-indexed bonds will be adjusted downward, and consequently the interest payable on these securities (calculated with respect to a smaller principal amount) will be reduced. Repayment of the original bond principal upon maturity (as adjusted for inflation) is guaranteed in the case of U.S. Treasury inflation indexed bonds, even during a period of deflation. However, the current market value of the bonds is not guaranteed, and will fluctuate. If a guarantee of principal is not provided, the adjusted principal value of the bond repaid at maturity may be less than the original principal. The value of inflation-indexed bonds is expected to change in response to changes in real interest rates. Real interest rates in turn are tied to the relationship between nominal interest rates and the rate of inflation. Therefore, if inflation were to rise at a faster rate than nominal interest rates, real interest rates might decline, leading to an increase in value of inflation-indexed bonds. In contrast, if nominal interest rates increased at a faster rate than inflation, real interest rates might rise, leading to a decrease in value of inflation-indexed bonds. While these securities are expected to be protected from long-term inflationary trends, short-term increases in inflation may lead to a decline in value. If interest rates rise due to reasons other than inflation (for example, due to changes in currency exchange rates), investors in these securities may not be protected to the extent that the increase is not reflected in the bond's inflation measure.

The periodic adjustment of U.S. inflation-indexed bonds is tied to the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers ("CPIU"), which is calculated monthly by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The CPIU is a measurement of changes in the cost of living, made up of components such as housing, food, transportation and energy. There can be no assurance that the CPIU or any inflation index will accurately measure the real rate of inflation in the prices of goods and services. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-indexed bond will be considered taxable ordinary income, even though investors do not receive their principal until maturity. Interest payments on such bonds may vary because the interest principal and/or interest is periodically adjusted based on the current inflation rates. If the inflation index falls, the interest payable on these securities will also fall. The U.S. Treasury guaranteed that it would pay back the par amount of such bonds where there is a drop in prices.

Taxable Money Market Securities – Money market securities are high-quality, dollar-denominated, short-term debt instruments. They consist of: (i) bankers’ acceptances, certificates of deposits, notes and time deposits of highly-rated U.S. banks and U.S. branches of foreign banks; (ii) U.S. Treasury obligations and obligations issued or guaranteed by the agencies and instrumentalities of the U.S. government; (iii) high quality commercial paper issued by U.S. and foreign corporations; (iv) debt obligations with an original maturity of one year or less issued by corporations; and (v) repurchase agreements involving any of the foregoing obligations entered into with highly-rated banks and broker-dealers.

With respect to the Funds, money market securities are considered to include securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities; securities issued or guaranteed by non-U.S. governments, which are rated at the time of purchase A-2 or higher by Standard & Poor’s (“S&P”) or P2 or higher by Moody’s Investors Services (“Moody’s”), or are determined by the advisers to be of comparable quality; repurchase agreements; certificates of deposit and bankers’ acceptances issued by banks or savings and loan associations having net assets of at least \$500 million as of the end of their most recent fiscal year; high-grade commercial paper; and other long-and short-term debt instruments which are rated at the time of purchase A-2 or higher by S&P or P2 or higher by Moody’s, and which, with respect to such long-term debt instruments, are within 397 days of their maturity, and have a long-term rating of BBB\Baa by S&P and Moody’s, respectively.

Mortgage-Backed Securities – Mortgage-backed securities are instruments that entitle the holder to a share of all interest and principal payments from mortgages underlying the security. The mortgages backing these securities include, but are not limited to, conventional thirty-year fixed rate mortgages, graduated payment mortgages and adjustable rate mortgages. During periods of declining interest rates, prepayment of mortgages underlying mortgage-backed securities can be expected to accelerate. Prepayment of mortgages that underlie securities purchased at a premium often results in capital losses, while prepayment of mortgages purchased at a discount often results in capital gains.

Due to the possibility of prepayments of the underlying mortgage instruments, mortgage-backed securities generally do not have a known maturity. In the absence of a known maturity, market participants generally refer to an estimated average life. An average life estimate is a function of an assumption regarding anticipated prepayment patterns, based upon current interest rates, current conditions in the relevant housing markets and other factors. The assumption is necessarily subjective, and thus different market participants can produce different average life estimates with regard to the same security. There can be no assurance that estimated average life would be a security’s actual average life. Because of these unpredictable prepayment characteristics, it is often not possible to predict accurately the average life or realized yield of a particular issue.

Government Pass-Through Securities – These are securities that are issued or guaranteed by a U.S. government agency representing an interest in a pool of mortgage loans. The primary issuers or guarantors of these mortgage-backed securities are the Government National Mortgage Association (“Ginnie Mae”), the Federal National Mortgage Association (“Fannie Mae”) and the Federal Home Loan Mortgage Corporation (“Freddie Mac”). Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac obligations are not backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. government as are Ginnie Mae certificates, but Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac securities are supported by the instrumentalities’ right to borrow from the United States Treasury. Each of Ginnie Mae, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac guarantees timely distributions of interest to certificate holders. Each of Ginnie Mae and Fannie Mae also guarantees timely distributions of scheduled principal. Freddie Mac has in the past guaranteed only the ultimate collection of principal of the underlying mortgage loan; however, Freddie Mac now issues mortgage-backed securities (“Freddie Mac Gold PCs”) which also guarantees timely payment of monthly principal reduction. Government and private guarantees do not extend to the securities’ value, which is likely to vary inversely with fluctuations in interest rates.

On September 7, 2008, the U.S. Treasury announced a federal takeover of Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, placing the two federal instrumentalities in conservatorship. Under the takeover, the U.S. Treasury agreed to acquire \$1 billion of senior preferred stock of each instrumentality and obtained warrants for the purchase of common stock of each instrumentality (the “Senior Preferred Stock Purchase Agreement” or “Agreement”). Under the Agreement, the U.S. Treasury pledged to provide up to \$200 billion per instrumentality as needed, including the contribution of cash capital to the instrumentalities in the event their liabilities exceed their assets. This was intended to ensure that the instrumentalities maintain a positive net worth and meet their financial obligations, preventing mandatory triggering of receivership. On December 24, 2009, the U.S. Treasury announced that it was amending the Agreement to allow the \$200 billion cap on the U.S. Treasury’s funding commitment to increase as necessary to accommodate any cumulative reduction in net worth through the end of 2012. The unlimited support the U.S. Treasury extended to the two companies expired at the beginning of 2013 – Fannie Mae’s support is now capped at \$125 billion and Freddie Mac has a limit of \$149 billion.

On August 17, 2012, the U.S. Treasury announced that it was again amending the Agreement to terminate the requirement that Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac each pay a 10% annual dividend. Instead, the companies will transfer to the U.S. Treasury on a quarterly basis all profits earned during a quarter that exceed a capital reserve amount. The capital reserve amount was \$3 billion in 2013, and decreased by \$600 million in each subsequent year through 2017. It is believed that the new amendment puts Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac in a better position to service their debt because the companies no longer have to borrow from the U.S. Treasury to make fixed dividend payments. As part of the new terms, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac also will be required to reduce their investment portfolios over time. On December 21, 2017, the U.S. Treasury announced that it was again amending the Agreement to reinstate the \$3 billion capital reserve amount.

Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac are the subject of several continuing class action lawsuits and investigations by federal regulators over certain accounting, disclosure or corporate governance matters, which (along with any resulting financial restatements) may adversely affect the guaranteeing entities. Importantly, the future of the entities is in serious question as the U.S. government reportedly is considering multiple options, ranging from nationalization, privatization, consolidation, or abolishment of the entities.

Private Pass-Through Securities – These are mortgage-backed securities issued by a non-governmental entity such as a trust, which securities include collateralized mortgage obligations and real estate mortgage investment conduits that are rated in one of the top three rating categories. While they are generally structured with one or more types of credit enhancement, private pass-through securities typically lack a guarantee by an entity having the credit status of a governmental agency or instrumentality.

Collateralized Mortgage Obligations (“CMOs”) and Collateralized Debt Obligations (“CDOs”) – CMOs are debt obligations or multi-class pass-through certificates issued by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government or by private originators or investors in mortgage loans. In a CMO, series of bonds or certificates are annually issued in multiple classes. Principal and interest paid on the underlying mortgage assets may be allocated among the several classes of a series of a CMO in a variety of ways. Each class of a CMO, often referred to as a “tranche,” is issued with a specific fixed or floating coupon rate and has a stated maturity or final distribution date. Principal payments on the underlying mortgage assets may cause CMOs to be retired substantially earlier than their stated maturities or final distribution dates, resulting in a loss of all or part of any premium paid.

CDOs are similar to CMOs but may include both mortgage-related and other fixed income securities. They generally are not issued by U.S. government issuers, although the underlying mortgages may be issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or an agency or instrumentality thereof. They may also include corporate issuers.

Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (“REMICs”) – A REMIC is a CMO that qualifies for special tax treatment under the Code, and invests in certain mortgages principally secured by interests in real property. Investors may purchase beneficial interests in REMICs, which are known as “regular” interests, or “residual” interests. Guaranteed REMIC pass-through certificates (“REMIC Certificates”) issued by Fannie Mae or Freddie Mac represent beneficial ownership interests in a REMIC trust consisting principally of mortgage loans or Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac or Ginnie Mae-guaranteed mortgage pass-through certificates. For Freddie Mac REMIC Certificates, Freddie Mac guarantees the timely payment of interest, and also guarantees the payment of principal as payments are required to be made on the underlying mortgage participation certificates. Fannie Mae REMIC Certificates are issued and guaranteed as to timely distribution of principal and interest by Fannie Mae. Ginnie Mae REMIC Certificates are backed by the full faith and credit of the U.S. Treasury.

Real Estate Investment Trusts – A real estate investment trust (“REIT”) is a corporation or business trust (that would otherwise be taxed as a corporation) which meets the definitional requirements of the Code. The Code permits a qualifying REIT to deduct from taxable income the dividends paid, thereby effectively eliminating corporate level federal income tax and making the REIT a pass-through vehicle for federal income tax purposes. To meet the definitional requirements of the Code, a REIT must, among other things: invest substantially all of its assets in interests in real estate (including mortgages and other REITs), cash and government securities; derive most of its income from rents from real property or interest on loans secured by mortgages on real property; and distribute annually 90% or more of its otherwise taxable income to shareholders.

REITs are sometimes informally characterized as Equity REITs and Mortgage REITs. An Equity REIT invests primarily in the fee ownership or leasehold ownership of land and buildings; a Mortgage REIT invests primarily in mortgages on real property, which may secure construction, development or long-term loans.

REITs may be affected by changes in underlying real estate values, which may have an exaggerated effect to the extent that REITs in which the Funds invest may concentrate investments in particular geographic regions or property types. Certain REITs have relatively small market capitalization, which may tend to increase the volatility of the market price of securities issued by such REITs. Additionally, rising interest rates may cause investors in REITs to demand a higher annual yield from future distributions, which may in turn decrease market prices for equity securities issued by REITs. Rising interest rates also generally increase the costs of obtaining financing, which could cause the value of a Fund’s investments to decline. During periods of declining interest rates, certain Mortgage REITs may hold mortgages that the mortgagors elect to prepay, which prepayment may diminish the yield on securities issued by such Mortgage REITs. Equity and Mortgage REITs are also subject to heavy cash flow dependency defaults by borrowers and self-liquidation. In addition, Mortgage REITs may be affected by the ability of borrowers to repay when due the debt extended by the REIT and Equity REITs may be affected by the ability of tenants to pay rent. The above factors may adversely affect a borrower’s or a lessee’s ability to meet its obligations to the REIT. In the event of default by a borrower or lessee, the REIT may experience delays in enforcing its rights as a mortgagee or lessor and may incur substantial costs associated with protecting its investments.

Furthermore, REITs are dependent upon specialized management skills, have limited diversification and are, therefore, subject to risks inherent in operating and financing a limited number of projects. By investing in REITs indirectly through a Fund, a shareholder will bear not only his proportionate share of the expenses of the Fund, but also, indirectly, similar expenses of the REITs. REITs depend generally on their ability to generate cash flow to make distributions to shareholders. In addition, REITs could possibly fail to qualify for tax free pass-through of income under the Code or to maintain their exemptions from registration under the 1940 Act.

Stripped Mortgage-Backed Securities – Stripped mortgage-backed securities are derivative multiple-class mortgage-backed securities. Stripped mortgage-backed securities usually have two classes that receive different proportions of interest and principal distributions on a pool of mortgage assets. Typically, one class will receive some of the interest and most of the principal, while the other class will receive most of the interest and the remaining principal. In extreme cases, one class will receive all of the interest (“interest only” or “IO” class) while the other class will receive the entire principal (“principal only” or “PO” class). The cash flow and yields on IOs and POs are extremely sensitive to the rate of principal payments (including prepayments) on the underlying mortgage loans or mortgage-backed securities. A rapid rate of principal payments may adversely affect the yield to maturity of IOs and could cause the total loss of investment. Slower than anticipated prepayments of principal may adversely affect the yield to maturity of a PO. The yields and market risk of interest only and principal only stripped mortgage-backed securities, respectively, may be more volatile than those of other fixed income securities, including traditional mortgage-backed securities.

Municipal Leases – Municipal leases are obligations issued by state and local governments or authorities to finance the acquisition of equipment and facilities and may be considered to be illiquid. They may take the form of a lease, an installment purchase contract, a conditional sales contract, or a participation certificate in any of the above.

Municipal lease obligations typically are not backed by the municipality’s credit, and their interest may become taxable if the lease is assigned. If funds are not appropriated for the following year’s lease payments, a lease may terminate, with a possibility of default on the lease obligation and significant loss to a Fund. Under guidelines established by the Board, the credit quality of municipal leases will be determined on an ongoing basis, including an assessment of the likelihood that a lease will be canceled.

Municipal Securities – Municipal securities include general obligation notes, tax anticipation notes, revenue anticipation notes, bond anticipation notes, certificates of indebtedness, demand notes, and construction loan notes. Municipal bonds include general obligation bonds, revenue or special obligation bonds, private activity and industrial development bonds, and participation interests in municipal bonds.

General obligation bonds and revenue bonds are debt instruments issued by states and local governments to raise funds for public works. General obligation bonds are backed by the taxing power of the issuing municipality. Revenue bonds are backed by the revenues of a project or facility; tolls from a toll bridge for example. Certificates of participation represent an interest in an underlying obligation or commitment such as an obligation issued in connection with a leasing arrangement. The payment of principal and interest on private activity and industrial development bonds generally is dependent solely on the ability of the facility’s user to meet its financial obligations and the pledge, if any, of real and personal property so financed as security for such payment.

Private activity bonds are issued by or on behalf of states or political subdivisions thereof to finance privately owned or operated facilities for business and manufacturing, housing, sports and pollution control and to finance activities of and facilities for charitable institutions. Private activity bonds are also used to finance public facilities such as airports, mass transit systems, ports, parking and low income housing. The payment of the principal and interest on private activity bonds is dependent solely on the ability of the facility's user to meet its financial obligations and may be secured by a pledge of real and personal property so financed.

Tax-exempt commercial paper will be limited to investments in obligations which are rated at least A-2 by S&P or Prime-2 by Moody's at the time of investment or which are of equivalent quality as determined by an adviser.

Other types of tax-exempt instruments include floating rate notes. Investments in such floating rate instruments will normally involve industrial development or revenue bonds which provide that the rate of interest is set as a specific percentage of a designated base rate (such as the prime rate) at a major commercial bank, and that a Fund can demand payment of the obligation at all times or at stipulated dates on short notice (not to exceed 30 days) at par plus accrued interest. A Fund may use the longer of the period required before the Fund is entitled to prepayment under such obligations or the period remaining until the next interest rate adjustment date for purposes of determining the maturity. Such obligations are frequently secured by letters of credit or other credit support arrangements provided by banks. The quality of the underlying credit or of the bank, as the case may be, must in an adviser's opinion be equivalent to the long-term bond or commercial paper ratings stated above. Each Fund's investment managers will monitor the earning power, cash flow and liquidity ratios of the issuers of such instruments and the ability of an issuer of a demand instrument to pay principal and interest on demand. A Fund may purchase other types of tax-exempt instruments as long as they are of a quality equivalent to the bond ratings in "Appendix A – Description of Ratings" or commercial paper ratings stated above.

An investment manager has the authority to purchase securities at a price which would result in a yield to maturity lower than that generally offered by the seller at the time of purchase when it can simultaneously acquire the right to sell the securities back to the seller, the issuer, or a third party (the "writer") at an agreed-upon price at any time during a stated period or on a certain date. Such a right is generally denoted as a "standby commitment" or a "put." The purpose of engaging in transactions involving puts is to maintain flexibility and liquidity to permit a Fund to meet redemptions and remain as fully invested as possible in municipal securities. Each Fund reserves the right to engage in put transactions. The right to put the securities depends on the writer's ability to pay for the securities at the time the put is exercised. Each Fund would limit its put transactions to institutions which the Fund's investment managers believe present minimum credit risks, and each Fund's investment managers would use their best efforts to initially determine and continue to monitor the financial strength of the sellers of the options by evaluating their financial statements and such other information as is available in the marketplace. It may, however be difficult to monitor the financial strength of the writers because adequate current financial information may not be available. In the event that any writer is unable to honor a put for financial reasons, a Fund would be general creditor (i.e., on a parity with all other unsecured creditors) of the writer. Furthermore, particular provisions of the contract between a Fund and the writer may excuse the writer from repurchasing the securities; for example, a change in the published rating of the underlying municipal securities or any similar event that has an adverse effect on the issuer's credit or a provision in the contract that the put will not be exercised except in certain special cases, such as to maintain portfolio liquidity. A Fund could, however, at any time sell the underlying portfolio security in the open market or wait until the portfolio security matures, at which time it should realize the full par value of the security.

The municipal securities purchased subject to a put may be sold to third persons at any time, even though the put is outstanding, but the put itself, unless it is an integral part of the security as originally issued, may not be marketable or otherwise assignable. Therefore, the put would have value only to a Fund. Sale of the securities to third parties or lapse of time with the put unexercised may terminate the right to put the securities. Prior to the expiration of any put option, a Fund could seek to negotiate terms for the extension of such an option. If such a renewal cannot be negotiated on terms satisfactory to the Fund, the Fund could, of course, sell the portfolio security. The maturity of the underlying security will generally be different from that of the put. There will be no limit to the percentage of portfolio securities that a Fund may purchase subject to a put, but the amount paid directly or indirectly for puts which are not integral parts of the security as originally issued held in the Fund will not exceed 1/2 of 1% of the value of the total assets of such Fund calculated immediately after any such put is acquired. For the purpose of determining the “maturity” of securities purchased subject to an option to put, and for the purpose of determining the dollar-weighted average maturity of a Fund including such securities, the Fund will consider “maturity” to be the first date on which it has the right to demand payment from the writer of the put although the final maturity of the security is later than such date.

A Fund also may invest in municipal securities that are rated below investment grade. For a description of below investment grade securities and the risks associated with such investments, see “Fixed Income Securities” above.

Considerations Relating to State Specific Municipal Securities – The value of each of the Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund’s and the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund’s investments and its net asset value may be adversely affected by changes in tax rates and policies. Because interest income from municipal securities is normally not subject to regular federal income taxation, the attractiveness of municipal securities in relation to other investment alternatives is affected by changes in federal income tax rates or changes in the tax-exempt status of interest income from municipal securities. Any proposed or actual changes in such rates or exempt status, therefore, can significantly affect the demand for and supply, liquidity and marketability of municipal securities. This could in turn affect a Fund’s net asset value and ability to acquire and dispose of municipal securities at desirable yield and price levels. Additionally, a Fund is not a suitable investment for individual retirement accounts, for other tax-exempt or tax-deferred accounts or for investors who are not sensitive to the federal income tax consequences of their investments.

Each of the Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund and the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund will invest in municipal securities in reliance at the time of purchase on an opinion of bond counsel to the issuer that the interest paid on those securities will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes, and the Adviser will not independently verify that opinion. Subsequent to the Fund’s acquisition of such a municipal security, however, the security may be determined to pay, or to have paid, taxable income. As a result, the treatment of dividends previously paid or to be paid by a Fund as “exempt-interest dividends” could be adversely affected, subjecting such Fund’s shareholders to increased federal income tax liabilities. The Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) may determine that a municipal bond issued as tax-exempt should in fact be taxable. If a Fund held such a bond, it might have to distribute taxable ordinary income dividends or reclassify as taxable income previously distributed as exempt-interest dividends. Distributions of ordinary taxable income (including any net short-term capital gain) will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (and not eligible for favorable taxation as “qualified dividend income”), and capital gain dividends will be subject to capital gains taxes. See “Taxes.”

Special Considerations Relating to Louisiana Municipal Securities – The Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund may invest primarily in securities issued by Louisiana and its municipalities, and as a result is more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in Louisiana than funds that invest a lesser percentage of their assets in such securities. The ability of issuers to pay interest on, and repay principal of, Louisiana municipal securities may be affected by: (1) the general financial condition of the State of Louisiana and factors affecting the economy of Louisiana, as discussed below; (2) amendments to the Louisiana Constitution and related statutes that limit the taxing and spending authority of Louisiana government entities; (3) voter initiatives; (4) civil actions; and (5) a wide variety of Louisiana laws and regulations.

Louisiana's economy is primarily led by tourism and the petrochemical industry. Louisiana's economy benefits in times of strong energy prices and falters during times of weak energy prices. Areas in and around the Gulf of Mexico are more exposed to the energy industry and will be the most susceptible to a downturn. This includes New Orleans, which is home to the back-office operations for many drillers. The decline in oil prices that began in 2014 hindered Louisiana's economic growth through the majority of 2015 and 2016 and led to lower revenues for Louisiana. Higher oil prices in 2017 and 2018 have helped Louisiana's economy but not significantly. Ports and shipping are also key sectors of Louisiana's economy, while Louisiana's creative sector, including motion pictures and technology, continues to grow. Louisiana and the City of New Orleans remain particularly vulnerable to hurricanes and flooding.

In 2018, Louisiana's current-dollar gross domestic product ("GDP") was \$252,117.3 million and ranked 24th in the United States. Louisiana's real GDP grew 1.1% in 2018, trailing national real GDP growth of 2.9%. As of April 2019, Louisiana had an unemployment rate of 4.5%, which was above the national average of 3.6%. Historically a poor state, personal income in Louisiana has been converging to the national level. In 2018, Louisiana had a per capita personal income ("PCPI") of \$45,542. This PCPI ranked 40th in the United States and was 85% of the national average, \$53,712. The 2018 PCPI reflected an increase of 4.0% from 2017. The 2017-2018 national change was 3.8%.

Years of budgetary structural imbalance have led to a weakened financial position for Louisiana, with Louisiana having an above-average debt burden. Based on Moody's 2018 State Debt Medians, Louisiana's net tax-supported debt was 3.8% of personal income, placing it 14th highest among the states, whose median was 2.3%. Louisiana's debt per capita stood at \$1,627, compared to a 50-state median of \$987.

As mandated by the Louisiana Constitution, all state revenues, with a few exceptions, are deposited in the Bond Security and Redemption Fund. Louisiana's general obligation bonds, together with other general obligations of Louisiana, have a first lien on moneys in the Bond Security and Redemption Fund. Following the provisions for payment of debt service, monies in the Bond Security and Redemption Fund may then be transferred to other funds, including the General Fund. As of February 2019, Louisiana's general obligation bonds were assigned ratings by Fitch, Moody's and S&P of AA- (stable outlook), Aa3 (stable outlook) and AA- (stable outlook), respectively.

Special Considerations Relating to Mississippi Municipal Securities – The Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund may invest primarily in securities issued by Mississippi and its municipalities, and as a result is more vulnerable to unfavorable developments in Mississippi than funds that invest a lesser percentage of their assets in such securities. The ability of issuers to pay interest on, and repay principal of, Mississippi municipal securities may be affected by: (1) the general financial condition of the State of Mississippi and factors affecting the economy of Mississippi, as discussed below; (2) amendments to the Mississippi Constitution and related statutes that limit the taxing and spending authority of Mississippi government entities; (3) voter initiatives; (4) civil actions; and (5) a wide variety of Mississippi laws and regulations.

Because Mississippi's economy relies heavily on the agriculture, manufacturing, gaming, and service industries, it is sensitive to trends in those industries. In 2018, Mississippi's current-dollar GDP was \$114,107.0 million and ranked 36th in the United States. Mississippi's real GDP grew 1.0% in 2018, trailing national real GDP growth of 2.9%. As of April 2019, Mississippi had an unemployment rate of 4.9%, which was above the national average of 3.6%. In 2018, Mississippi had a PCPI of \$37,994. This PCPI ranked 50th in the United States and was 71% of the national average, \$53,712. Mississippi's 2018 PCPI reflected an increase of 3.9% from 2017. The 2017-2018 national change was 3.8%.

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2018, Mississippi's governmental funds reported combined ending fund balances of \$3,864,638,000, which is \$9,665,000 less than the previous year. Revenues from taxes increased slightly from the prior year while other sources of revenues also increased. Expenditures declined slightly over the prior year. Mississippi's total outstanding net long-term bonds and notes were \$5,441,993,000 as of June 30, 2018.

The Mississippi Constitution mandates that the amount of bonded indebtedness that may be incurred by the State or any of its direct agencies is limited to an amount equal to one and one-half times the sum of all revenue collected by the State during any one of the preceding four fiscal years, whichever year may be higher. All State indebtedness, which includes short- and long-term indebtedness, self-supporting general obligation bonds, highway bonds and other types of indebtedness, must be authorized by legislation or resolutions of the State or political subdivision governing the specific programs or projects to be financed. As of October 2018, Fitch, Moody's and S&P assigned ratings of AA (stable outlook), Aa2 (stable outlook) and AA (stable outlook), respectively, to Mississippi's general obligation bonds.

Participation Interests – Participation interests are interests in municipal securities from financial institutions such as commercial and investment banks, savings and loan associations and insurance companies. These interests may take the form of participations, beneficial interests in a trust, partnership interests or any other form of indirect ownership that allows a Fund to treat the income from the investment as exempt from federal income tax.

Repurchase Agreements – A Fund may enter into repurchase agreements with financial institutions. A repurchase agreement is an agreement under which a fund acquires a fixed income security (generally a security issued by the U.S. government or an agency thereof, a banker's acceptance, or a certificate of deposit) from a commercial bank, broker, or dealer, and simultaneously agrees to resell such security to the seller at an agreed upon price and date (normally, the next business day). Because the security purchased constitutes collateral for the repurchase obligation, a repurchase agreement may be considered a loan that is collateralized by the security purchased. The acquisition of a repurchase agreement may be deemed to be an acquisition of the underlying securities as long as the obligation of the seller to repurchase the securities is collateralized fully. The Funds follow certain procedures designed to minimize the risks inherent in such agreements. These procedures include effecting repurchase transactions only with creditworthy financial institutions whose condition will be continually monitored by the investment managers. The repurchase agreements entered into by a Fund will provide that the underlying collateral at all times shall have a value at least equal to 102% of the resale price stated in the agreement and consist only of securities permissible under Section 101(47)(A)(i) of the Bankruptcy Code (the investment managers monitor compliance with this requirement). Under all repurchase agreements entered into by a Fund, the custodian or its agent must take possession of the underlying collateral. In the event of a default or bankruptcy by a selling financial institution, the Fund will seek to liquidate such collateral. However, the exercising of a Fund's right to liquidate such collateral could involve certain costs or delays and, to the extent that proceeds from any sale upon a default of the obligation to repurchase were less than the repurchase price, the Fund could suffer a loss. A Fund may enter into "tri-party" repurchase agreements. In "tri-party" repurchase agreements, an unaffiliated third party custodian maintains accounts to hold collateral for the Fund and its counterparties and, therefore, the Fund may be subject to the credit risk of those custodians. It is the current policy of each Fund not to invest in repurchase agreements that do not mature within seven days if any such investment, together with any other illiquid assets held by that Fund, amounts to more than 15% of the Fund's net assets. The investments of a Fund in repurchase agreements at times may be substantial when, in the view of the investment managers, liquidity or other considerations so warrant.

Reverse Repurchase Agreements – A Fund may use reverse repurchase agreements as part of the Fund’s investment strategy. Reverse repurchase agreements involve sales by a Fund of portfolio assets concurrently with an agreement by the Fund to repurchase the same assets at a later date at a fixed price. Generally, the effect of such a transaction is that a Fund can recover all or most of the cash invested in the portfolio securities involved during the term of the reverse repurchase agreement, while the Fund will be able to keep the interest income associated with those portfolio securities. Such transactions are advantageous only if the interest cost to a Fund of the reverse repurchase transaction is less than the cost of obtaining the cash otherwise. Opportunities to achieve this advantage may not always be available, and each Fund intends to use the reverse repurchase technique only when it will be advantageous to the Fund. Each Fund will establish a segregated account with the Fund’s custodian bank in which the Fund will maintain cash or cash equivalents or other portfolio securities equal in value to the Fund’s obligations in respect of reverse repurchase agreements. Reverse repurchase agreements are considered to be borrowings under the 1940 Act.

Securities Lending – Each Fund may lend portfolio securities to brokers, dealers and other financial organizations that meet capital and other credit requirements or other criteria established by the Board. These loans, if and when made, may not exceed 33 1/3% of the total asset value of a Fund (including the loan collateral). The Funds will not lend portfolio securities to the Adviser, EARNEST Partners, LLC (“EARNEST” or the “Sub-Adviser”) or GlobeFlex Capital LP (“GlobeFlex” or the “Sub-Adviser,” and, together with EARNEST, the “Sub-Advisers”) or their affiliates unless permissible under the 1940 Act and the rules and promulgations thereunder. Loans of portfolio securities will be fully collateralized by cash, letters of credit or U.S. government securities, and the collateral will be maintained in an amount equal to at least 100% of the current market value of the loaned securities by marking to market daily. Any gain or loss in the market price of the securities loaned that might occur during the term of the loan would be for the account of the Fund.

The Funds may pay a part of the interest earned from the investment of collateral or other fee to an unaffiliated third party for acting as the Funds’ securities lending agent, but will bear all of any losses from the investment of collateral.

By lending its securities, a Fund may increase its income by receiving payments from the borrower that reflect the amount of any interest or any dividends payable on the loaned securities as well as by either investing cash collateral received from the borrower in short-term instruments or obtaining a fee from the borrower when U.S. government securities or letters of credit are used as collateral. Investing cash collateral subjects a Fund to market risk. A Fund remains obligated to return all collateral to the borrower under the terms of its securities lending arrangements, even if the value of investments made with the collateral decline. Accordingly, if the value of a security in which the cash collateral has been invested declines, the loss would be borne by the Fund, and the Fund may be required to liquidate other investments in order to return collateral to the borrower at the end of the loan. Each Fund will adhere to the following conditions whenever its portfolio securities are loaned: (i) the Fund must receive at least 100% cash collateral or equivalent securities of the type discussed above from the borrower; (ii) the borrower must increase such collateral whenever the market value of the securities rises above the level of such collateral; (iii) the Fund must be able to terminate the loan on demand; (iv) the Fund must receive reasonable interest on the loan, as well as any dividends, interest or other distributions on the loaned securities and any increase in market value; (v) the Fund may pay only reasonable fees in connection with the loan (which fees may include fees payable to the lending agent, the borrower, the Fund’s administrator and the custodian); and (vi) voting rights on the loaned securities may pass to the borrower, provided, however, that if a material event adversely affecting the investment occurs, the Fund must terminate the loan and regain the right to vote the securities. The Board has adopted procedures reasonably designed to ensure that the foregoing criteria will be met. Loan agreements involve certain risks in the event of default or insolvency of the borrower, including possible delays or restrictions upon a Fund’s ability to recover the loaned securities or dispose of the collateral for the loan, which could give rise to loss because of adverse market action, expenses and/or delays in connection with the disposition of the underlying securities.

Securities of Other Investment Companies – The Funds may invest in shares of other investment companies, to the extent permitted by applicable law and subject to certain restrictions. These investment companies typically incur fees that are separate from those fees incurred directly by the Funds. A Fund’s purchase of such investment company securities results in the layering of expenses, such that shareholders would indirectly bear a proportionate share of the operating expenses of such investment companies, including advisory fees, in addition to paying the Fund’s expenses. Unless an exception is available, Section 12(d)(1)(A) of the 1940 Act prohibits a fund from (i) acquiring more than 3% of the voting shares of any one investment company, (ii) investing more than 5% of its total assets in any one investment company, and (iii) investing more than 10% of its total assets in all investment companies combined, including its ETF investments.

For hedging or other purposes, the Funds may invest in investment companies that seek to track the composition and/or performance of specific indexes or portions of specific indexes. Certain of these investment companies, known as ETFs, are traded on a securities exchange. (See “Exchange-Traded Funds” above). The market prices of index-based investments will fluctuate in accordance with changes in the underlying portfolio securities of the investment company and also due to supply and demand of the investment company’s shares on the exchange upon which the shares are traded. Index-based investments may not replicate or otherwise match the composition or performance of their specified index due to transaction costs, among other things.

Pursuant to orders issued by the SEC to certain ETFs and procedures approved by the Board, each Fund may invest in such ETFs in excess of the 3% limitation prescribed by Section 12(d)(1)(A) described above, provided that the Fund otherwise complies with the conditions of the applicable SEC order, as it may be amended, and any other applicable investment limitations. Neither such ETFs nor their investment advisers make any representations regarding the advisability of investing in the ETFs.

Short Sales – Selling a security short is when an investor sells a security it does not own. To sell a security short an investor must borrow the security from someone else to deliver to the buyer. The investor then replaces the security it borrowed by purchasing it at the market price at or before the time of replacement. Until it replaces the security, the investor repays the person that lent it the security for any interest or dividends that may have accrued during the period of the loan.

Investors typically sell securities short to:

- Take advantage of an anticipated decline in prices.
- Protect a profit in a security it already owns.

A Fund may lose money if the price of the security it sold short increases between the date of the short sale and the date on which the Fund replaces the borrowed security. Likewise, a Fund may profit if the price of the security declines between those dates. Because the market price of the security sold short could increase without limit, the Fund could also be subject to a theoretically unlimited loss.

To borrow the security, a Fund may be required to pay a premium, which would increase the cost of the security sold. A Fund will also incur transaction costs in effecting short sales. A Fund's gains and losses will be decreased or increased, as the case may be, by the amount of the premium, dividends, interest, or expenses the Fund may be required to pay in connection with a short sale.

The broker will retain the net proceeds of the short sale, to the extent necessary to meet margin requirements, until the short position is closed out.

Whenever a Fund sells a security short, the Fund segregates an amount of cash or liquid securities equal to the difference between (a) the current market value of the securities sold short and (b) any cash or U.S. government securities the Fund is required to deposit with the broker in connection with the short sale (not including the proceeds from the short sale). The segregated assets are marked to market daily in an attempt to ensure that the amount deposited in the segregated account plus the amount deposited with the broker is at least equal to the current market value of the securities.

Short Sales Against the Box – In addition, a Fund may engage in short sales “against the box.” In a short sale against the box, a Fund agrees to sell at a future date a security that it either currently owns or has the right to acquire at no extra cost. A Fund will incur transaction costs to open, maintain and close short sales against the box. For tax purposes, a short sale against the box may be a taxable event to a Fund.

Separate Trading of Registered Interest and Principal of Securities (“STRIPS”) – STRIPS are component parts of U.S. Treasury securities traded through the federal book-entry system. The investment managers will only purchase STRIPS that they determine are liquid or, if illiquid, that do not violate the limitation on investments in illiquid investments described under “Restricted and Illiquid Investments.” While there is no limitation on the percentage of a Fund's assets that may be comprised of STRIPS, the investment managers will monitor the level of such holdings to avoid the risk of impairing shareholders' redemption rights.

Short-Term Obligations of State and Local Government Issuers – A Fund may, when deemed appropriate by the investment managers and in light of the Fund's investment objective, invest in high quality, short-term obligations issued by state and local governmental issuers which, as a result of the Tax Reform Act of 1986, carry yields that are competitive with those of other types of money market instruments of comparable quality.

Structured Notes – A Fund may invest in a broad category of instruments known as “structured notes.” These instruments are debt obligations issued by industrial corporations, financial institutions or governmental or international agencies. Traditional debt obligations typically obligate the issuer to repay the principal plus a specified rate of interest. Structured notes, by contrast, obligate the issuer to pay amounts of principal or interest that are determined by reference to changes in some external factor or factors, or the principal and interest rate may vary from the stated rate because of changes in these factors. For example, the issuer's obligations could be determined by reference to changes in the value of a commodity (such as gold or oil) or commodity index, a foreign currency, an index of securities (such as the S&P 500 Index) or an interest rate (such as the U.S. Treasury bill rate). In some cases, the issuer's obligations are determined by reference to changes over time in the difference (or “spread”) between two or more external factors (such as the U.S. prime lending rate and the total return of the stock market in a particular country, as measured by a stock index). In some cases, the issuer's obligations may fluctuate inversely with changes in an external factor or factors (for example, if the U.S. prime lending rate goes up, the issuer's interest payment obligations are reduced). In some cases, the issuer's obligations may be determined by some multiple of the change in an external factor or factors (for example, three times the change in the U.S. Treasury bill rate). In some cases, the issuer's obligations remain fixed (as with a traditional debt instrument) so long as an external factor or factors do not change by more than the specified amount (for example, if the value of a stock index does not exceed some specified maximum), but if the external factor or factors change by more than the specified amount, the issuer's obligations may be sharply reduced.

Structured notes can serve many different purposes in the management of a Fund. For example, they can be used to increase a Fund's exposure to changes in the value of assets that the Fund would not ordinarily purchase directly (such as currencies traded in a market that is not open to U.S. investors). They can also be used to hedge the risks associated with other investments a Fund holds. For example, if a structured note has an interest rate that fluctuates inversely with general changes in a country's stock market index, the value of the structured note would generally move in the opposite direction to the value of holdings of stocks in that market, thus moderating the effect of stock market movements on the value of a Fund's portfolio as a whole.

Structured notes involve special risks. As with any debt obligation, structured notes involve the risk that the issuer will become insolvent or otherwise default on its payment obligations. This risk is in addition to the risk that the issuer's obligations (and thus the value of a Fund's investment) will be reduced because of adverse changes in the external factor or factors to which the obligations are linked. The value of structured notes will in many cases be more volatile (that is, will change more rapidly or severely) than the value of traditional debt instruments. Volatility will be especially high if the issuer's obligations are determined by reference to some multiple of the change in the external factor or factors. Many structured notes have limited or no liquidity, so that a Fund would be unable to dispose of the investment prior to maturity. As with all investments, successful use of structured notes depends in significant part on the accuracy of investment managers' analysis of the issuer's creditworthiness and financial prospects, and of the investment managers' forecast as to changes in relevant economic and financial market conditions and factors. In instances where the issuer of a structured note is a foreign entity, the usual risks associated with investments in foreign securities (described above) apply. Structured notes may be considered derivative securities.

Standby Commitments – Some securities dealers are willing to sell municipal securities to a Fund accompanied by their commitments to repurchase the municipal securities prior to maturity, at the Fund's option, for the amortized cost of the municipal securities at the time of repurchase. These arrangements are not used to protect against changes in the market value of municipal securities. They permit a Fund, however, to remain fully invested and still provide liquidity to satisfy redemptions. The cost of municipal securities accompanied by these "standby" commitments could be greater than the cost of municipal securities without such commitments. Standby commitments are not marketable or otherwise assignable and have value only to a Fund. The default or bankruptcy of a securities dealer giving such a commitment would not affect the quality of the municipal securities purchased. However, without a standby commitment, these securities could be more difficult to sell. The Funds may enter into standby commitments only with those dealers whose credit the investment managers believe to be of high quality.

Time Deposits – Time deposits are non-negotiable receipts issued by a bank in exchange for the deposit of funds. Like a certificate of deposit, it earns a specified rate of interest over a definite period of time; however, it cannot be traded in the secondary market. Time deposits with a withdrawal penalty or that mature in more than seven days are considered to be illiquid investments.

U.S. Government Agency Obligations – U.S. Government agency obligations are obligations issued or guaranteed by agencies of the U.S. government, including, but not limited to, the Federal Farm Credit Bank, the Federal Housing Administration and the Small Business Administration, and obligations issued or guaranteed by instrumentalities of the U.S. government, including, but not limited to, Freddie Mac, the Federal Land Banks and the United States Postal Service. Some of these securities are supported by the full faith and credit of the United States Treasury, others are supported by the right of the issuer to borrow from the Treasury, while still others are supported only by the credit of the instrumentality. Guarantees of principal by agencies or instrumentalities of the U.S. government may be a guarantee of payment at the maturity of the obligation so that in the event of a default prior to maturity there might not be a market and thus no means of realizing on the obligation prior to maturity. Guarantees as to the timely payment of principal and interest do not extend to the value or yield of these securities nor to the value of a Fund's shares.

U.S. Treasury Obligations – The Funds may invest in U.S. Treasury obligations which consist of bills, notes and bonds issued by the U.S. Treasury and separately traded interest and principal component parts of such obligations that are transferable through the federal book-entry system known as STRIPS.

Variable and Floating Rate Instruments – Certain of the obligations purchased by a Fund may carry variable or floating rates of interest, may involve a conditional or unconditional demand feature and may include variable amount master demand notes. Such instruments bear interest at rates that are not fixed, but which vary with changes in specified market rates or indices. The interest rates on these securities may be reset daily, weekly, quarterly or some other reset period, and may have a floor or ceiling on interest rate changes. There is a risk that the current interest rate on such obligations may not accurately reflect existing market interest rates. A demand instrument with a demand notice exceeding seven days may be considered illiquid if there is no secondary market for such securities.

When-Issued and Delayed-Delivery Securities – When-issued or delayed-delivery basis transactions involve the purchase of an instrument with payment and delivery taking place in the future. Delivery of and payment for these securities may occur a month or more after the date of the purchase commitment. To the extent required by the 1940 Act, a Fund will maintain with the custodian a separate account with liquid high-grade debt securities or cash in an amount at least equal to these commitments. The interest rate realized on these securities is fixed as of the purchase date and no interest accrues to a Fund before settlement. These securities are subject to market fluctuation due to changes in market interest rates and it is possible that the market value at the time of settlement could be higher or lower than the purchase price if the general level of interest rates has changed. Although a Fund generally purchases securities on a when-issued or forward commitment basis with the intention of actually acquiring securities for its portfolio, a Fund may dispose of a when-issued security or forward commitment prior to settlement if it deems it appropriate.

Zero Coupon Securities – STRIPS and receipts are sold as zero coupon securities, that is, fixed income securities that have been stripped of their unmatured interest coupons. Receipts include Treasury Receipts ("TRs"), Treasury Investment Growth Receipts ("TIGRs"), and Certificates of Accrual on Treasury Securities ("CATS"). Zero coupon securities are sold at a (usually substantial) discount and redeemed at face value at their maturity date without interim cash payments of interest or principal. The amount of this discount is accredited over the life of the security, and the accretion constitutes the income earned on the security for both accounting and tax purposes. Because of these features, these market prices of zero coupon securities are generally more volatile than the market prices of securities that have similar maturity but that pay interest periodically. Zero coupon securities are likely to respond to a greater degree to interest rate changes than are non-zero coupon securities with similar maturity and credit qualities. See also "Taxes."

Special Risks of Cyber Attacks – As with any entity that conducts business through electronic means in the modern marketplace, the Funds, and their service providers, may be susceptible to operational and information security risks resulting from cyber attacks. Cyber attacks include, among other behaviors, stealing or corrupting data maintained online or digitally, denial of service attacks on websites, the unauthorized monitoring, release, misuse, loss, destruction or corruption of confidential information, unauthorized access to relevant systems, compromises to networks or devices that the Funds and their service providers use to service the Funds’ operations, ransomware, operational disruption or failures in the physical infrastructure or operating systems that support the Funds and their service providers, or various other forms of cyber security breaches. Cyber attacks affecting the Funds or the advisers, the Funds’ distributor, custodian, or any other of the Funds’ intermediaries or service providers may adversely impact the Funds and their shareholders, potentially resulting in, among other things, financial losses or the inability of Fund shareholders to transact business. For instance, cyber attacks may interfere with the processing of shareholder transactions, impact a Fund’s ability to calculate its net asset value, cause the release of private shareholder information or confidential business information, impede trading, subject the Funds to regulatory fines or financial losses and/or cause reputational damage. The Funds may also incur additional costs for cyber security risk management purposes designed to mitigate or prevent the risk of cyber attacks. Such costs may be ongoing because threats of cyber attacks are constantly evolving as cyber attackers become more sophisticated and their techniques become more complex. Similar types of cyber security risks are also present for issuers of securities in which the Funds may invest, which could result in material adverse consequences for such issuers and may cause a Fund’s investments in such companies to lose value. There can be no assurance that the Funds, the Funds’ service providers, or the issuers of the securities in which the Funds invest will not suffer losses relating to cyber attacks or other information security breaches in the future.

INVESTMENT LIMITATIONS

Fundamental Policies

The investment objectives of the Burkenroad Small Cap Fund, the U.S. Small Cap Fund, the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund, the International Small Cap Fund and the Microcap Fund are fundamental policies. Additionally, the following investment limitations are fundamental policies. Fundamental policies cannot be changed without the approval by the vote of a majority of the outstanding shares of a Fund. The phrase “majority of the outstanding shares” means the vote of: (i) 67% or more of a Fund’s shares present at a meeting, if more than 50% of the outstanding shares of the Fund are present or represented by proxy, or (ii) more than 50% of a Fund’s outstanding shares, whichever is less.

The Burkenroad Small Cap Fund may not:

1. Purchase securities of any issuer (except securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities and repurchase agreements involving such securities) if, as a result, more than 5% of the total assets of the Fund would be invested in the securities of such issuer or more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer would be owned by the Fund on the last day of each fiscal quarter. This restriction applies to 75% of the Fund’s total assets.
2. Purchase any securities which would cause 25% or more of the total assets of the Fund to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry. This limitation does not apply to: (i) investments in the obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government or its agencies and instrumentalities; and (ii) repurchase agreements involving such securities.

For purposes of this limitation: (i) utility companies will be classified according to their services, for example, gas distribution, gas transmission, electric and telephone will each be considered a separate industry; (ii) financial service companies will be classified according to the end users of their services, for example, automobile finance, bank finance and diversified finance will each be considered a separate industry; (iii) supranational entities will be considered to be a separate industry; and (iv) asset-backed securities secured by distinct types of assets, such as truck and auto loan leases, credit card receivables and home equity loans, will each be considered a separate industry.

3. Borrow money in an amount exceeding 33 1/3% of the value of its total assets, provided that, for purposes of this limitation, investment strategies that either obligate the Fund to purchase securities or require the Fund to segregate assets are not considered to be borrowing. Asset coverage of at least 300% is required for all borrowing, except where the Fund has borrowed money for temporary purposes in an amount not exceeding 5% of its total assets.
4. Make loans if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total assets would be lent to other parties, except that the Fund may: (i) purchase or hold debt instruments in accordance with its investment objective and policies; (ii) enter into repurchase agreements; and (iii) lend its securities.
5. Act as an underwriter of securities of other issuers except as it may be deemed an underwriter in selling a portfolio security.
6. Issue senior securities (as defined in the 1940 Act) except as permitted by rule, regulation or order of the SEC.
7. Purchase or sell real estate, real estate limited partnership interests, physical commodities or commodities contracts except that the Fund may purchase commodities contracts relating to financial instruments, such as financial futures contracts and options on such contracts.

The Quantitative Long/Short Fund and the Diversified International Fund each may not:

1. Purchase securities of an issuer that would cause the Fund to fail to satisfy the diversification requirement for a diversified management company under the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
2. Purchase any securities which would cause 25% or more of the total net assets of the Fund to be invested in the securities of one or more issuers conducting their principal business activities in the same industry, provided that this limitation does not apply to investments in the obligations issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities, repurchase agreements involving such securities and obligations issued by domestic branches of U.S. banks or U.S. branches of foreign banks subject to the same regulations as U.S. banks.

For purposes of this limitation: (i) utility companies will be classified according to their services, for example, gas, gas transmission, electric and telephone will each be considered a separate industry; (ii) financial service companies will be classified according to the end users of their services, for example, automobile finance, bank finance and diversified finance will each be considered a separate industry; (iii) supranational entities will be considered a separate industry; and (iv) asset-backed securities will be classified according to the underlying assets securing such securities.

3. Borrow money or issue senior securities (as defined under the 1940 Act), except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.

4. Make loans, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
5. Purchase or sell commodities or real estate, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
6. Underwrite securities issued by other persons, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.

The Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund and the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund each:

1. May not concentrate investments in a particular industry or group of industries, as concentration is defined under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
2. May not borrow money or issue senior securities (as defined under the 1940 Act), except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
3. May not make loans, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
4. May not purchase or sell commodities or real estate, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
5. May not underwrite securities issued by other persons, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
6. May, at any time, invest more than 25% of its assets in securities issued by the Federal government or its agencies and instrumentalities, and/or state governments and their political sub-divisions, as the SEC Staff does not consider such entities to be the members of any industry. However, municipal obligations backed only by the assets and revenues of non-governmental users may for this purpose be deemed to be issued by such non-governmental users. Thus, issuers of such obligations are subject to the Fund's concentration policy above.

Further,

7. The Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund may not change its investment strategy to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in municipal bonds that pay interest that is exempt from federal and Louisiana income tax.
8. The Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund may not change its investment strategy to invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus the amount of any borrowings for investment purposes, in municipal bonds that pay interest that is exempt from federal and Mississippi income tax.

The Diversified Income Fund, the U.S. Small Cap Fund, the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund, the International Small Cap Fund, and the Microcap Fund each may not:

1. Purchase securities of an issuer that would cause the Fund to fail to satisfy the diversification requirement for a diversified management company under the 1940 Act, the rules or regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
2. Concentrate investments in a particular industry or group of industries, as concentration is defined under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
3. Borrow money or issue senior securities (as defined under the 1940 Act), except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
4. Make loans, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
5. Purchase or sell commodities or real estate, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.
6. Underwrite securities issued by other persons, except to the extent permitted under the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or any exemption therefrom, as such statute, rules or regulations may be amended or interpreted from time to time.

The following descriptions of certain provisions of the 1940 Act may assist investors in understanding the above policies and restrictions:

Diversification. Under the 1940 Act, a diversified investment management company, as to 75% of its total assets, may not purchase securities of any issuer (other than securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agents or instrumentalities or securities of other investment companies) if, as a result, more than 5% of its total assets would be invested in the securities of such issuer, or more than 10% of the issuer's outstanding voting securities would be held by the fund.

Concentration. The SEC staff has defined concentration as investing 25% or more of an investment company's net assets in an industry or group of industries, with certain exceptions. For purposes of a Fund's concentration policy, the Fund may classify and re-classify companies in a particular industry and define and re-define industries in any reasonable manner, consistent with SEC and SEC staff guidance.

Borrowing. The 1940 Act presently allows a fund to borrow from any bank in an amount up to 33 1/3% of its total assets (including the amount borrowed) and to borrow for temporary purposes in an amount not exceeding 5% of the value of its total assets.

Senior Securities. Senior securities may include any obligation or instrument issued by a fund evidencing indebtedness. The 1940 Act generally prohibits funds from issuing senior securities, although it does not treat certain transactions as senior securities, such as certain derivatives, short sales, reverse repurchase agreements, firm commitment agreements and standby commitments, with appropriate earmarking or segregation of assets to cover such obligation.

Lending. Under the 1940 Act, a fund may only make loans if expressly permitted by its investment policies.

Underwriting. Under the 1940 Act, underwriting securities involves a fund purchasing securities directly from an issuer for the purpose of selling (distributing) them or participating in any such activity either directly or indirectly. Under the 1940 Act, a diversified fund may not make any commitment as underwriter, if immediately thereafter the amount of its outstanding underwriting commitments, plus the value of its investments in securities of issuers (other than investment companies) of which it owns more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities, exceeds 25% of the value of its total assets.

Commodities and Real Estate. The 1940 Act does not directly restrict an investment company's ability to invest in commodities and real estate, but does require that every investment company have a fundamental investment policy governing such investments.

Non-Fundamental Policies

The investment objectives of the Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund, the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund, the Quantitative Long/Short Fund, the Diversified International Fund and the Diversified Income Fund are non-fundamental policies and may be changed by the Board without shareholder approval, upon 60 days' prior written notice to shareholders.

Additionally, the following investment policies are non-fundamental policies of the Funds and may be changed with respect to any Fund by the Board.

The Burkenroad Small Cap Fund may not:

1. Purchase securities on margin or effect short sales, except that the Fund may: (i) obtain short-term credits as necessary for the clearance of security transactions; (ii) provide initial and variation margin payments in connection with transactions involving futures contracts and options on such contracts; and (iii) make short sales "against the box" or in compliance with the SEC's position regarding the asset segregation requirements imposed by Section 18 of the 1940 Act.
2. Purchase securities of other investment companies except as permitted by the 1940 Act, the rules and regulations thereunder or pursuant to an exemption therefrom.
3. Purchase securities while its borrowing exceeds 5% of its total assets.

The Quantitative Long/Short Fund and the Diversified International Fund each may not:

1. Purchase securities of any issuer (except securities of other investment companies, securities issued or guaranteed by the U.S. government, its agencies or instrumentalities and repurchase agreements involving such securities) if, as a result, more than 5% of the total assets of the Fund would be invested in the securities of such issuer or if the Fund would acquire more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer.
2. Borrow money in an amount exceeding 33 1/3% of the value of its total net assets, provided that, for purposes of this limitation, investment strategies that either obligate the Fund to purchase securities or require the Fund to segregate assets are not considered to be borrowing. Asset coverage of at least 300% is required for all borrowing, except where the Fund has borrowed money for temporary purposes in an amount not exceeding 5% of its total net assets.

3. Make loans if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total net assets would be lent to other parties, except that the Fund may: (i) purchase or hold debt instruments in accordance with its investment objective and policies; (ii) enter into repurchase agreements; and (iii) lend its securities.
4. Purchase or sell real estate, real estate limited partnership interests, physical commodities or commodities contracts, except that the Fund may purchase: (i) marketable securities issued by companies which own or invest in real estate (including REITs), commodities or commodities contracts; and (ii) commodities contracts relating to financial instruments, such as financial futures contracts and options on such contracts.

The Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund, the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund, the Diversified Income Fund, the U.S. Small Cap Fund, the International Small Cap Fund and the Microcap Fund each may not:

1. Make loans if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total net assets would be lent to other parties, except that the Fund may: (i) purchase or hold debt instruments in accordance with its investment objective and policies; (ii) enter into repurchase agreements; and (iii) lend its securities.

The Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund may not:

1. Make loans if, as a result, more than 33 1/3% of its total net assets would be lent to other parties, except that the Fund may: (i) purchase or hold debt instruments in accordance with its investment objective and policies; (ii) enter into repurchase agreements; and (iii) lend its securities.
2. Purchase or sell real estate, real estate limited partnership interests, physical commodities or commodities contracts based on physical commodities except that the Fund may purchase marketable securities issued by companies which own or invest in real estate (including REITs), marketable securities issued by companies which own or invest in physical commodities or commodities contracts based on physical commodities.

In addition:

1. The Burkenroad Small Cap Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in common stocks and other equity securities of companies with small capitalizations located or doing business in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.
2. The U.S. Small Cap Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in common stocks and other equity securities of companies with small capitalizations.
3. The International Small Cap Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of companies with small capitalizations.
4. The Microcap Fund will invest at least 80% of its net assets, plus any borrowings for investment purposes, in equity securities of U.S. companies with micro capitalizations.

Except with respect to Fund policies concerning borrowing, if a percentage restriction is adhered to at the time of an investment, a later increase or decrease in percentage resulting from changes in values or assets will not constitute a violation of such restriction. With respect to the limitation on borrowing, in the event that a subsequent change in net assets or other circumstances causes a Fund to exceed its limitation, the Fund will take steps to bring the aggregate amount of borrowing back within the limitation within three days thereafter (not including Sundays and holidays) or such longer period as the SEC may prescribe by rules or regulations.

THE ADVISER, TRANSFER AGENT AND CUSTODIANS

Advisory Services. Horizon Advisers provides investment management services, personal trust, employee benefit, corporate trust and wealth management services. As of March 31, 2019, Horizon Advisers employed 62 people and managed approximately \$881.7 million in assets. The Adviser, formed in 2001, is an unincorporated division of Hancock Whitney Bank. Hancock Whitney Bank is part of Hancock Whitney Corporation's family of companies. Hancock Whitney Corporation and its family of companies, including Hancock Whitney Bank, are collectively referred to as "Hancock." The Adviser's principal place of business is located at Hancock Whitney Plaza, 3rd Floor, Gulfport, Mississippi 39502. As of March 31, 2019, the Adviser and Hancock were responsible for the management of approximately \$9.3 billion in assets.

The Adviser has delegated the authority to manage the Diversified International Fund to EARNEST and the International Small Cap Fund to GlobeFlex. The Adviser monitors the Sub-Advisers to ensure their compliance with the investment policies and guidelines of the Diversified International Fund and the International Small Cap Fund and monitors the Sub-Advisers' adherence to their investment styles. The Adviser pays the Sub-Advisers out of the advisory fees it receives from the Diversified International Fund and the International Small Cap Fund. The Board supervises the Adviser and the Sub-Advisers and establishes policies that the Adviser and Sub-Advisers must follow in their management activities.

Advisory Agreement with the Trust. The Trust and the Adviser have entered into an investment advisory agreement (the "Advisory Agreement") dated May 31, 2000, as amended and restated as of May 21, 2001, with respect to the Funds.

After the initial two-year term, the continuance of the Advisory Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually: (i) by the vote of the Trustees or by a vote of the majority of the outstanding voting securities of each Fund; and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the Advisory Agreement or "interested persons" of any party thereto, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment, and is terminable at any time without penalty by the Trustees or, with respect to any Fund, by a majority of the outstanding voting securities of that Fund, on not less than 30 days' nor more than 60 days' written notice to the Adviser, or by the Adviser on 90 days' written notice to the Trust. As used in the Advisory Agreement, the terms "majority of the outstanding voting securities," "interested persons" and "assignment" have the same meaning as such terms in the 1940 Act.

For its services, the Adviser is entitled to a fee, which is calculated daily and paid monthly, at an annual rate based on the average daily net assets of each Fund as follows:

Fund	Advisory Fee
<i>Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund</i> ¹	0.60% on the first \$500 million in assets; 0.55% for assets between \$500 million and \$1 billion; and 0.50% on assets over \$1 billion
<i>Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund</i> ¹	0.60% on the first \$500 million in assets; 0.55% for assets between \$500 million and \$1 billion; and 0.50% on assets over \$1 billion

<i>Diversified Income Fund</i> ¹	0.70% on the first \$500 million in assets; 0.65% for assets between \$500 million and \$1 billion; and 0.60% on assets over \$1 billion
<i>Quantitative Long/Short Fund</i> ²	0.80% on the first \$500 million in assets; 0.75% for assets between \$500 million and \$1 billion; and 0.70% on assets over \$1 billion
<i>Burkenroad Small Cap Fund</i> ¹	0.80% on the first \$500 million in assets; 0.75% for assets between \$500 million and \$1 billion; and 0.70% on assets over \$1 billion
<i>Diversified International Fund</i> ¹	0.86% on the first \$100 million in assets and 0.76% on assets over \$100 million
<i>U.S. Small Cap Fund</i> ¹	0.80% on the first \$500 million in assets; 0.75% for assets between \$500 million and \$1 billion; and 0.70% on assets over \$1 billion
<i>Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund</i> ¹	0.70% on the first \$500 million in assets; 0.65% for assets between \$500 million and \$1 billion; and 0.60% on assets over \$1 billion
<i>International Small Cap Fund</i> ¹	0.80% on the first \$500 million in assets; 0.75% for assets between \$500 million and \$1 billion; and 0.70% on assets over \$1 billion
<i>Microcap Fund</i> ¹	0.80% on the first \$500 million in assets; 0.75% for assets between \$500 million and \$1 billion; and 0.70% on assets over \$1 billion

- 1 Prior to May 31, 2016, the advisory fee was 0.60% for the Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund, 0.60% for the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund, 0.70% for the Diversified Income Fund, 0.95% for the Burkenroad Small Cap Fund, 1.00% for the Diversified International Fund, 0.80% for the U.S. Small Cap Fund, 0.70% for the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund, 1.10% for the International Small Cap Fund, and 1.00% for the Microcap Fund. Prior to May 31, 2019, the advisory fee was 0.95% on the first \$500 million in assets, 0.90% for assets between \$500 million and \$1 billion, and 0.85% on assets over \$1 billion for the Burkenroad Small Cap Fund; 1.00% on the first \$100 million in assets and 0.90% on assets over \$100 million for the Diversified International Fund; 1.10% on the first \$500 million in assets, 1.05% for assets between \$500 million and \$1 billion, and 1.00% on assets over \$1 billion for the International Small Cap Fund; and 1.00% on the first \$500 million in assets, 0.95% for assets between \$500 million and \$1 billion, and 0.90% on assets over \$1 billion for the Microcap Fund.
- 2 Prior to June 1, 2017, the advisory fee paid to the Adviser for providing services to the Quantitative Long/Short Fund consisted of a basic annual fee rate (the “Basic Fee”) of 1.20% of the Fund’s average daily net assets for the first \$500 million in assets, 1.15% of the Fund’s average daily net assets for the next \$500 million in assets, and 1.10% of the Fund’s average daily net assets for assets over \$1 billion, and a potential performance adjustment (“Performance Adjustment”) of 0.40% of the Fund’s average daily net assets during the 12-month period ending on each monthly Performance Adjustment calculation date (a “Performance Period”). The Performance Adjustment was subtracted from the Basic Fee if the Fund’s Institutional Class Shares underperformed the S&P Composite 1500 Index by 200 basis points or more during a Performance Period, and was added to the Basic Fee if the Fund’s Institutional Class Shares outperformed the S&P Composite 1500 Index by 200 basis points or more during a Performance Period. Prior to May 31, 2016, the Basic Fee was 1.20% of the Fund’s average daily net assets.

The Adviser has contractually agreed to waive its fees and reimburse expenses to the extent necessary to keep total annual Fund operating expenses (excluding dividend and interest expenses on securities sold short, interest, taxes, brokerage commissions, acquired fund fees and expenses and extraordinary expenses (collectively, “excluded expenses”)), from exceeding the amounts listed in the table below, as a percentage of average daily net assets of the separate class shares of each Fund until May 31, 2020 (each, a “Contractual Expense Limit”). This agreement may be terminated: (i) by the Board, for any reason at any time; or (ii) by the Adviser, upon ninety (90) days' prior written notice to the Trust, effective as of the close of business on May 31, 2020.

Contractual Expense Limits			
Fund	Institutional Class	Investor Class	Class D
Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund	0.75%	1.00%	— ¹
Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund	0.75%	1.00%	— ¹
Diversified Income Fund	0.90%	1.15%	— ¹
Quantitative Long/Short Fund	1.70%	1.95%	— ¹
Burkenroad Small Cap Fund ²	1.00%	1.25%	1.50%
Diversified International Fund ³	1.36%	1.61%	— ¹
U.S. Small Cap Fund	1.10%	1.35%	— ¹
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	1.40%	1.65%	— ¹
International Small Cap Fund ⁴	1.25%	1.50%	— ¹
Microcap Fund ⁵	1.30%	1.55%	— ¹

1 Class is not offered for the indicated Fund.

2 Prior to May 31, 2019, the Contractual Expense Limit for the Burkenroad Small Cap Fund was 1.15% for Institutional Class Shares, 1.40% for Investor Class Shares and 1.65% for Class D Shares.

3 Prior to May 31, 2019, the Contractual Expense Limit for the Diversified International Fund was 1.50% for Institutional Class Shares and 1.75% for Investor Class Shares.

4 Prior to May 31, 2019, the Contractual Expense Limit for the International Small Cap Fund was 1.55% for Institutional Class Shares and 1.80% for Investor Class Shares.

5 Prior to May 31, 2019, the Contractual Expense Limit for the Microcap Fund was 1.50% for Institutional Class Shares and 1.75% for Investor Class Shares.

In addition, the Adviser may receive from a Fund the difference between the Fund's total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) and the Fund's Contractual Expense Limit to recoup all or a portion of its prior fee waivers or expense reimbursements made during the three-year period preceding the recoupment if at any point total annual Fund operating expenses (not including excluded expenses) are below the Contractual Expense Limit: (i) at the time of the fee waiver and/or expense reimbursement; and (ii) at the time of the recoupment.

The Adviser will not be required to bear expenses of any Fund to an extent that would result in a Fund's inability to qualify as a RIC under provisions of the Code.

For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Funds paid the following advisory fees to the Adviser:

Fund	Contractual Fees (000's)			Fees Waived (000's) ¹			Total Fees Paid (After Waivers) (000's) ²		
	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund	\$52	\$44	\$39	\$52	\$44	\$39	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund	\$98	\$90	\$82	\$59	\$63	\$61	\$39	\$27	\$21
Diversified Income Fund	\$397	\$395	\$343	\$78	\$98	\$88	\$319	\$297	\$255
Quantitative Long/Short Fund	\$1,580	\$1,221	\$1,171	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,580	\$1,221	\$1,171
Burkenroad Small Cap Fund	\$6,848	\$6,929	\$5,333	\$0	\$130	\$113	\$6,848	\$6,799	\$5,220
Diversified International Fund	\$2,789	\$2,529	\$2,294	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$2,789	\$2,529	\$2,294
U.S. Small Cap Fund	\$104	\$234	\$244	\$30	\$23	\$14	\$74	\$211	\$230
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	\$16	\$27	\$71	\$16	\$25	\$0	\$0	\$2	\$71
International Small Cap Fund	\$94	\$144	\$203	\$27	\$21	\$3	\$67	\$123	\$200
Microcap Fund	\$68	\$119	\$170	\$24	\$11	\$0	\$44	\$108	\$170

- For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2017, the Adviser additionally reimbursed fees of \$16,000 for the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund to maintain the Contractual Expense Limit. For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Adviser additionally reimbursed fees of \$3,000, \$13,000 and \$17,000, respectively, for the Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund to maintain the Contractual Expense Limit.
- As of January 31, 2019, the amount of previously waived and reimbursed fees for the Burkenroad Small Cap Fund, Diversified Income Fund, Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund, Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund, U.S. Small Cap Fund, Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund, International Small Cap Fund and Microcap Fund for which the Adviser may seek reimbursement was \$243,066, \$263,722, \$167,074, \$182,600, \$67,203, \$54,910, \$51,458 and \$30,682, respectively.

Transfer Agency Services. Hancock also serves as the Funds' transfer agent ("Transfer Agent") under a Transfer Agency and Service Agreement dated May 31, 2000, as amended May 31, 2002 and September 1, 2010. Hancock receives (i) an annual fee of \$12,000 for each class of each Fund; and (ii) 0.0175% of the average daily net assets of the Funds under the Transfer Agency and Service Agreement.

Custodian Services. Hancock acts as custodian of each Fund, except the Quantitative Long/Short Fund. Hancock holds cash, securities and other assets of the Trust as required by the 1940 Act. Under the Custody Agreement dated May 31, 2000, the Trust shall pay Hancock at an annual rate, based on each Fund's average daily net assets, of 0.03%, subject to a minimum of \$250 per month per Fund.

U.S. Bank National Association, 800 Nicollet Mall, Minneapolis, Minnesota 55402-4302, serves as the custodian of the Quantitative Long/Short Fund. U.S. Bank National Association holds cash, securities and other assets of the Fund as required by the 1940 Act.

Shareholder Services. The Funds and Hancock have also entered into a shareholder servicing agreement pursuant to which Hancock provides certain shareholder services to Investor Class and Class D shareholders (the "Service Plan"). Under the Service Plan, Hancock may perform, or may compensate other service providers, including Hancock Whitney Investment Services, Inc., for performing the following shareholder and/or administrative services or similar non-distribution services: (i) maintaining shareholder accounts; (ii) arranging for bank wires; (iii) responding to shareholder inquiries relating to the services performed by the financial intermediaries; (iv) responding to inquiries from shareholders concerning their investments in the Funds; (v) assisting shareholders in changing dividend options, account designations and addresses; (vi) providing information periodically to shareholders showing their positions in the Funds; (vii) forwarding shareholder communications from the Funds such as proxies, shareholder reports, annual reports, and dividend and capital gain distribution and tax notices to shareholders; (viii) processing purchase, exchange and redemption requests from shareholders and placing orders with the Funds or their service providers; (ix) providing sub-accounting services; (x) processing dividend and capital gain payments from the Funds on behalf of shareholders; (xi) preparing tax reports; and (xii) providing such other similar non-distribution services as the Funds may reasonably request to the extent that the financial intermediary is permitted to do so under applicable laws or regulations. Under the Service Plan, the Funds may pay Hancock a fee at a rate of up to 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Funds attributable to Investor Class and Class D Shares subject to the arrangement for provision of shareholder and administrative services.

For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2019, Hancock received the following shareholder servicing fees attributable to Investor Class and Class D Shares:

Fund	Shareholder Servicing Fees Received by Hancock
Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund	\$0
Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund	\$0
Diversified Income Fund	\$3
Quantitative Long/Short Fund	\$4
Burkenroad Small Cap Fund	\$5,504
Diversified International Fund	\$8
U.S. Small Cap Fund	\$2
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	\$0
International Small Cap Fund	\$0
Microcap Fund	\$0

Distribution and Servicing (12b-1) Fees. To the extent that Class D Shares are held through Hancock or any of its affiliates, including Hancock Whitney Investment Services, Inc., those entities may receive the distribution and servicing fees, payable from the Burkenroad Small Cap Fund's assets, applicable to Class D Shares.

For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2019, Hancock received \$5,504 in distribution and servicing (12b-1) fees from the Burkenroad Small Cap Fund.

THE SUB-ADVISERS

Diversified International Fund

EARNEST Partners, LLC serves as the investment sub-adviser to the Diversified International Fund and is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's investments. EARNEST, a Delaware limited liability company, was established in 1998 and is independently owned and operated. Paul E. Viera controls EARNEST through Westchester Limited, LLC, which owns greater than 75% of EARNEST. EARNEST's principal place of business is located at 1180 Peachtree Street, Suite 2300, Atlanta, GA 30309. As of March 31, 2019, EARNEST managed approximately \$23.9 billion in assets.

Sub-Advisory Agreement. EARNEST and the Adviser have entered into an investment sub-advisory agreement dated August 15, 2008 (the "EARNEST Sub-Advisory Agreement"). Under the EARNEST Sub-Advisory Agreement, EARNEST serves as the investment sub-adviser for the Diversified International Fund, makes investment decisions for the Fund and administers the investment program of the Fund, subject to the supervision of, and policies established by, the Adviser and the Board. After the initial two-year term, the continuance of the EARNEST Sub-Advisory Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually: (i) by the vote of the Trustees or by a vote of the majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the EARNEST Sub-Advisory Agreement or "interested persons" of any party thereto, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The EARNEST Sub-Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment or in the event of the termination of the Advisory Agreement, and is terminable at any time without penalty by the Adviser or EARNEST, on not less than 30 days' nor more than 60 days' written notice to the other party, or by the Trustees or a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

Sub-Advisory Fees. For the services provided pursuant to the EARNEST Sub-Advisory Agreement, EARNEST receives an annual fee from the Adviser at the following annual rates, based on the average daily net assets of the Diversified International Fund:

Fund	Sub-Advisory Fee
Diversified International Fund ¹	0.44% for assets up to \$100 million and 0.39% for assets over \$100 million

¹ Prior to May 31, 2019, the sub-advisory fee was 0.50% for assets up to \$100 million and 0.45% for assets over \$100 million.

For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Adviser paid EARNEST the following sub-advisory fees:

Fund	Contractual Fees Paid		
	2017	2018	2019
Diversified International Fund	\$1,360,031	\$1,264,294	\$1,147,155

International Small Cap Fund

GlobeFlex Capital, LP serves as the investment sub-adviser to the International Small Cap Fund and is responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's investments. GlobeFlex was formed as a California limited partnership in 1994 and is majority owned by Marina L. Marrelli and Robert J. Anslow. GlobeFlex's principal place of business is located at 4365 Executive Drive, Suite 720, San Diego, CA 92121. As of March 31, 2019, GlobeFlex managed approximately \$3.8 billion in assets.

Sub-Advisory Agreement. GlobeFlex and the Adviser have entered into an investment sub-advisory agreement dated May 29, 2015 (the "GlobeFlex Sub-Advisory Agreement"). Under the GlobeFlex Sub-Advisory Agreement, GlobeFlex serves as the investment sub-adviser for the International Small Cap Fund, makes investment decisions for the Fund and administers the investment program of the Fund, subject to the supervision of, and policies established by, the Adviser and the Board. After the initial two-year term, the continuance of the GlobeFlex Sub-Advisory Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually: (i) by the vote of the Trustees or by a vote of the majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not parties to the GlobeFlex Sub-Advisory Agreement or "interested persons" of any party thereto, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The GlobeFlex Sub-Advisory Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment or in the event of the termination of the Advisory Agreement, and is terminable at any time without penalty by the Adviser or GlobeFlex, on not less than 30 days' nor more than 60 days' written notice to the other party, or by the Trustees or a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Fund.

Sub-Advisory Fees. For the services provided pursuant to the GlobeFlex Sub-Advisory Agreement, GlobeFlex receives an annual fee from the Adviser at the following annual rate, based on the average daily net assets of the International Small Cap Fund:

Fund	Sub-Advisory Fee
International Small Cap Fund ¹	0.40%

¹ Prior to May 31, 2019, the sub-advisory fee was 0.55%.

For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Adviser paid GlobeFlex the following sub-advisory fees:

Fund	Contractual Fees Paid		
	2017	2018	2019
International Small Cap Fund	\$46,803	\$72,006	\$101,586

THE PORTFOLIO MANAGERS

This section includes information about the Funds' portfolio managers, including information about other accounts they manage, the dollar range of Fund shares they own and how they are compensated.

Compensation.

Horizon Advisers. The Adviser compensates its portfolio managers for their management of the Funds. Each of the Fund's portfolio managers' compensation consists of a base salary and a discretionary cash bonus, which is based on the percentile ranking of each Fund relative to its Lipper Classification's 1-, 3- and 5-year pre-tax performance history. In addition, the parent company of the Adviser, Hancock, may award stock options and restricted stock based on a portfolio manager's tenure and overall performance and the overall success of the Bank. A portfolio manager's base salary is determined at the time of employment and may increase throughout employment.

EARNEST. EARNEST compensates Mr. Viera for his management of the Diversified International Fund. The compensation includes an annual salary and a discretionary bonus based on client satisfaction with respect to investment results and service. Current and potential equity ownership is a primary incentive for employee longevity.

GlobeFlex. The GlobeFlex portfolio management team is compensated by fixed base salary and an annual performance bonus linked to both qualitative and quantitative measures. Factors the firm considers include overall performance of all GlobeFlex equity strategies relative to appropriate peer groups and benchmarks over one- and three-year periods, as well as contribution to the original research effort, and general value-added to the team. Members of the GlobeFlex portfolio management team who are partners of GlobeFlex receive equity distributions based on firm-wide profits. In addition, portfolio managers participate in all other group benefits offered to all GlobeFlex employees, such as retirement and health plans.

Fund Shares Owned by the Portfolio Managers. The Funds are required to show the dollar amount range of each portfolio manager's "beneficial ownership" of shares of the Funds as of the end of the most recently completed fiscal year. Dollar amount ranges disclosed are established by the SEC. "Beneficial ownership" is determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "1934 Act").

Name	Dollar Range of Fund Shares Owned ¹
David Lundgren	\$10,001 - \$50,000 (Burkenroad Small Cap Fund) \$10,001 - \$50,000 (U.S. Small Cap Fund)
Jeffery Tanguis	None
Greg Hodlewsky	None
Paula Chastain	\$10,001 - \$50,000 (Quantitative Long/Short Fund)
Jacob Hartl	\$10,001 - \$50,000 (Quantitative Long/Short Fund)
Paul E. Viera	None
Robert J. Anslow	None
James Peterson	None
Austin Zaunbrecher	\$10,001 - \$50,000 (Burkenroad Small Cap Fund)
Anthony Slovick	\$1 - \$10,000 (Microcap Fund)
Steven Solomon	\$10,001 - \$50,000 (Microcap Fund)
Nathan Grant	None
Bryan McCaulley	None

¹ Valuation date is March 31, 2019.

Other Accounts. In addition to the Funds, the portfolio managers may also be responsible for the day-to-day management of certain other accounts, as indicated by the following table. The information provided below is as of March 31, 2019.

Name	Registered Investment Companies (excluding the Funds)		Other Pooled Investment Vehicles		Other Accounts	
	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (Millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (Millions)	Number of Accounts	Total Assets (Millions)
Horizon Advisers						
David Lundgren	0	\$0	0	\$0	150	\$1,070.4
Jeffery Tanguis	0	\$0	0	\$0	137	\$747.2
Greg Hodlewsky	0	\$0	0	\$0	108	\$372.4
Paula Chastain	0	\$0	0	\$0	328	\$428.0
Jacob Hartl	0	\$0	0	\$0	300	\$610.7
Austin Zaunbrecher	0	\$0	0	\$0	270	\$317.5
Anthony Slovick	0	\$0	0	\$0	178	\$186.6
Steven Solomon	0	\$0	0	\$0	245	\$784.3
Nathan Grant	0	\$0	0	\$0	3	\$61.5
Bryan McCaulley	0	\$0	0	\$0	399	\$299.8
EARNEST						
Paul E. Viera	8	\$3,171.3	27	\$2,624.7	143 ¹	\$11,083.3
GlobeFlex						
Robert J. Anslow	2	\$107.6	4	\$485.3	38 ²	\$3,197.6
James Peterson	2	\$107.6	4	\$485.3	38 ²	\$3,197.6

¹ Includes 6 accounts with assets under management of \$1,238.5 million that are subject to performance-based advisory fees.

² Includes 2 accounts with assets under management of \$425.2 million that are subject to performance-based advisory fees.

Conflicts of Interests. The portfolio managers' management of "other accounts" may give rise to potential conflicts of interest in connection with their management of the Funds' investments, on the one hand, and the investments of the other accounts, on the other. The other accounts may have the same investment objective as a Fund. Therefore, a potential conflict of interest may arise as a result of the identical investment objectives, whereby a portfolio manager could favor one account over another. Another potential conflict could include the portfolio managers' knowledge about the size, timing and possible market impact of Fund trades, whereby a portfolio manager could use this information to the advantage of other accounts and to the disadvantage of the Fund. However, the Adviser and Sub-Advisers have established policies and procedures whereby the purchase and sale of securities among all accounts they manage are in their judgment fairly and equitably allocated. In addition, accounts managed by EARNEST are managed to model portfolios that are approved by its investment committee, and trades are allocated to all accounts pursuant to trade allocation policies and procedures so that no one account is systematically advantaged over another. Accounts managed by GlobeFlex are managed as a team, utilizing a systematic process; all accounts within the same strategy generally hold the same securities at the same proportionate weightings, subject to client constraints and cash flows; all accounts are managed the same whether GlobeFlex is compensated using an asset-based fee or a performance-based fee; and orders are generally aggregated across portfolios that are buying or selling the same security at the same time, with all portfolios in the aggregated order receiving a pro-rata allocation.

THE ADMINISTRATOR

General. SEI Investments Global Funds Services (the "Administrator"), a Delaware statutory trust, has its principal business offices at One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456. SEI Investments Management Corporation ("SIMC"), a wholly-owned subsidiary of SEI Investments, is the owner of all beneficial interest in the Administrator. SEI Investments and its subsidiaries and affiliates, including the Administrator, are leading providers of fund valuation services, trust accounting systems, and brokerage and information services to financial institutions, institutional investors, and money managers. The Administrator and its affiliates also serve as administrator or sub-administrator to other mutual funds.

Administration Agreement with the Trust. The Trust and the Administrator have entered into an administration agreement dated January 28, 1993, as amended and restated as of November 12, 2002 (the "Administration Agreement"). Under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator provides the Trust with administrative services, including regulatory reporting and all necessary office space, equipment, personnel and facilities.

The Administration Agreement provides that the Administrator shall not be liable for any error of judgment or mistake of law or for any loss suffered by the Trust in connection with the matters to which the Administration Agreement relates, except a loss resulting from willful misfeasance, bad faith or gross negligence on the part of the Administrator in the performance of its duties or from reckless disregard by it of its duties and obligations thereunder.

Administration Fees Paid to the Administrator. For its services under the Administration Agreement, the Administrator is paid a fee, which varies based on the average daily net assets of the Funds, subject to certain minimums.

For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Funds paid the following amounts for these services:

Fund	Administration Fees Paid (000's)		
	2017	2018	2019
Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund	\$6	\$6	\$5
Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund	\$11	\$11	\$11
Diversified Income Fund	\$37	\$43	\$40
Quantitative Long/Short Fund	\$112	\$118	\$119
Burkenroad Small Cap Fund	\$476	\$567	\$457
Diversified International Fund	\$189	\$206	\$198
U.S. Small Cap Fund	\$9	\$22	\$25
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	\$1	\$3	\$8
International Small Cap Fund	\$6	\$10	\$15
Microcap Fund	\$4	\$9	\$13

THE DISTRIBUTOR

The Trust and SEI Investments Distribution Co. (the “Distributor”), a wholly-owned subsidiary of SEI Investments, and an affiliate of the Administrator, are parties to a distribution agreement dated January 28, 1993, as amended and restated as of November 14, 2005 and as amended August 30, 2010 (the “Distribution Agreement”), whereby the Distributor acts as principal underwriter for the Trust’s shares. The principal business address of the Distributor is One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456.

The continuance of the Distribution Agreement must be specifically approved at least annually (i) by the vote of the Trustees or by a vote of the majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust and (ii) by the vote of a majority of the Trustees who are not “interested persons” of the Trust and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the operations of the Distribution Agreement or any related agreement, cast in person at a meeting called for the purpose of voting on such approval. The Distribution Agreement will terminate automatically in the event of its assignment (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act), and is terminable at any time without penalty by the Board or by a majority of the outstanding voting securities of the Trust, or by the Distributor, upon not less than 60 days’ written notice to the other party.

PAYMENTS TO FINANCIAL INTERMEDIARIES

Distribution Plan. The Trust has adopted a Distribution Plan with respect to the Class D Shares of the Burkenroad Small Cap Fund (the “Plan”) in accordance with the provisions of Rule 12b-1 under the 1940 Act, which regulates circumstances under which an investment company may directly or indirectly bear expenses relating to the distribution of its shares. Continuance of the Plan must be approved annually by a majority of the Trustees and by a majority of the Trustees who are not interested persons (as defined in the 1940 Act) of the Trust and have no direct or indirect financial interest in the Plan or in any agreements related to the Plan (“Qualified Trustees”). The Plan requires that quarterly written reports of amounts spent under the Plan and the purposes of such expenditures be furnished to and reviewed by the Trustees. The Plan may not be amended to increase materially the amount that may be spent thereunder without approval by a majority of the outstanding shares of the affected Fund. All material amendments of the Plan will require approval by a majority of the Trustees and of the Qualified Trustees.

The Plan provides a method of paying for distribution and shareholder services, which may help the Fund grow or maintain asset levels to provide operational efficiencies and economies of scale, provided by the Distributor or other financial intermediaries that enter into agreements with the Distributor. The Fund may make payments to financial intermediaries, such as banks, savings and loan associations, insurance companies, investment counselors, broker-dealers, mutual fund “supermarkets” and the Distributor’s affiliates and subsidiaries, as compensation for services, reimbursement of expenses incurred in connection with distribution assistance or provision of shareholder services. The Distributor may, at its discretion, retain a portion of such payments to compensate itself for distribution services and distribution related expenses such as the costs of preparation, printing, mailing or otherwise disseminating sales literature, advertising, and prospectuses (other than those furnished to current shareholders of the Fund), promotional and incentive programs, and such other marketing expenses that the Distributor may incur.

Under the Plan, the Distributor or financial intermediaries may receive up to 0.25% of the average daily net assets of the Class D Shares of the Burkenroad Small Cap Fund as compensation for distribution and shareholder services. The Plan is characterized as a compensation plan since the distribution fee will be paid to the Distributor without regard to the distribution or shareholder service expenses incurred by the Distributor or the amount of payments made to financial intermediaries. The Trust intends to operate the Plan in accordance with its terms and with Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (“FINRA”) rules concerning sales charges.

For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Burkenroad Small Cap Fund paid the Distributor the following fees, with no distribution fees retained by the Distributor:

Fund	12b-1 Fees Paid (000’s)		
	2017	2018	2019
Burkenroad Small Cap Fund (Class D)	\$130	\$89	\$68

Shareholder Servicing Plan. The Funds have entered into shareholder servicing agreements with third-party service providers (including Hancock as described above under “The Adviser, Transfer Agent and Custodians”) pursuant to which the service providers provide certain shareholder services to Investor Class and Class D shareholders (the “Service Plan”). Under the Service Plan, service providers may perform, or may compensate other service providers for performing, the following shareholder and/or administrative services or similar non-distribution services: (i) maintaining shareholder accounts; (ii) arranging for bank wires; (iii) responding to shareholder inquiries relating to the services performed by the financial intermediaries; (iv) responding to inquiries from shareholders concerning their investments in the Funds; (v) assisting shareholders in changing dividend options, account designations and addresses; (vi) providing information periodically to shareholders showing their positions in the Funds; (vii) forwarding shareholder communications from the Funds such as proxies, shareholder reports, annual reports, and dividend and capital gain distribution and tax notices to shareholders; (viii) processing purchase, exchange and redemption requests from shareholders and placing orders with the Funds or their service providers; (ix) providing sub-accounting services; (x) processing dividend and capital gain payments from the Funds on behalf of shareholders; (xi) preparing tax reports; and (xii) providing such other similar non-distribution services as the Funds may reasonably request to the extent that the financial intermediary is permitted to do so under applicable laws or regulations. Under the Service Plan, the Funds may pay service providers a fee at a rate of up to a maximum of 0.25% annually of the average daily net assets of the Funds attributable to Investor Class and Class D Shares, subject to the arrangement for provision of shareholder and administrative services.

For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Funds paid the following shareholder servicing fees, attributable to Investor Class and Class D Shares:

Fund	Fees Paid (000's)		
	2017	2018	2019
Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund	\$11	\$8	\$5
Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund	\$20	\$16	\$9
Diversified Income Fund	\$20	\$15	\$12
Quantitative Long/Short Fund	\$187	\$78	\$32
Burkenroad Small Cap Fund	\$1,708	\$1,136	\$646
Diversified International Fund	\$29	\$20	\$13
U.S. Small Cap Fund	\$3	\$4	\$3
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	\$2	\$1	\$2
International Small Cap Fund	\$1	\$1	\$1
Microcap Fund	\$2	\$2	\$2

Payments by the Adviser. The Adviser and/or its affiliates, in their discretion, may make payments from their own resources and not from Fund assets to affiliated or unaffiliated brokers, dealers, banks (including bank trust departments), trust companies, registered investment advisers, financial planners, retirement plan administrators, insurance companies, and any other institution having a service, administration, or any similar arrangement with the Funds, their service providers or their respective affiliates, as incentives to help market and promote the Funds and/or in recognition of their distribution, marketing, administrative services, and/or processing support.

These additional payments may be made to financial intermediaries that sell Fund shares or provide services to the Funds, the Distributor or shareholders of the Funds through the financial intermediary's retail distribution channel and/or fund supermarkets. Payments may also be made through the financial intermediary's retirement, qualified tuition, fee-based advisory, wrap fee bank trust, or insurance (e.g., individual or group annuity) programs. These payments may include, but are not limited to, placing the Funds in a financial intermediary's retail distribution channel or on a preferred or recommended fund list; providing business or shareholder financial planning assistance; educating financial intermediary personnel about the Funds; providing access to sales and management representatives of the financial intermediary; promoting sales of Fund shares; providing marketing and educational support; maintaining share balances and/or for sub-accounting, administrative or shareholder transaction processing services. A financial intermediary may perform the services itself or may arrange with a third party to perform the services.

The Adviser and/or its affiliates may also make payments from their own resources to financial intermediaries for costs associated with the purchase of products or services used in connection with sales and marketing, participation in and/or presentation at conferences or seminars, sales or training programs, client and investor entertainment and other sponsored events. The costs and expenses associated with these efforts may include travel, lodging, sponsorship at educational seminars and conferences, entertainment and meals to the extent permitted by law.

Revenue sharing payments may be negotiated based on a variety of factors, including the level of sales, the amount of Fund assets attributable to investments in the Funds by financial intermediaries' customers, a flat fee or other measures as determined from time to time by the Adviser and/or its affiliates. A significant purpose of these payments is to increase the sales of Fund shares, which in turn may benefit the Adviser through increased fees as Fund assets grow.

Investors should understand that some financial intermediaries may also charge their clients fees in connection with purchases of shares or the provision of shareholder services.

INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Ernst & Young LLP, One Commerce Square, 2005 Market Street, Suite 700, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as independent registered public accounting firm for the Funds. The financial statements and notes thereto, incorporated by reference into this SAI, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, as indicated in their report with respect thereto, and are incorporated by reference in reliance on the authority of their report as experts in accounting and auditing.

LEGAL COUNSEL

Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, 1701 Market Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, serves as legal counsel to the Trust.

SECURITIES LENDING

The Funds did not engage in securities lending activities during the fiscal year ended January 31, 2019.

TRUSTEES AND OFFICERS OF THE TRUST

Board Responsibilities. The management and affairs of the Trust and its series, including the Funds described in this SAI, are overseen by the Trustees. The Board has approved contracts, as described above, under which certain companies provide essential management services to the Trust.

Like most mutual funds, the day-to-day business of the Trust, including the management of risk, is performed by third party service providers, such as the Adviser, the Distributor and the Administrator. The Trustees are responsible for overseeing the Trust's service providers and, thus, have oversight responsibility with respect to risk management performed by those service providers. Risk management seeks to identify and address risks, i.e., events or circumstances that could have material adverse effects on the business, operations, shareholder services, investment performance or reputation of the funds. The funds and their service providers employ a variety of processes, procedures and controls to identify various possible events or circumstances, to lessen the probability of their occurrence and/or to mitigate the effects of such events or circumstances if they do occur. Each service provider is responsible for one or more discrete aspects of the Trust's business (e.g., the Adviser is responsible for the day-to-day management of each Fund's portfolio investments) and, consequently, for managing the risks associated with that business. The Board has emphasized to the funds' service providers the importance of maintaining vigorous risk management.

The Trustees' role in risk oversight begins before the inception of a fund, at which time certain of the fund's service providers present the Board with information concerning the investment objective, strategies and risks of the fund as well as proposed investment limitations for the fund. Additionally, the fund's adviser provides the Board with an overview of, among other things, its investment philosophy, brokerage practices and compliance infrastructure. Thereafter, the Board continues its oversight function as various personnel, including the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer, as well as personnel of the adviser and other service providers, such as the fund's independent accountants, make periodic reports to the Audit Committee or to the Board with respect to various aspects of risk management. The Board and the Audit Committee oversee efforts by management and service providers to manage risks to which the funds may be exposed.

The Board is responsible for overseeing the nature, extent and quality of the services provided to the funds by the adviser and receives information about those services at its regular meetings. In addition, on an annual basis, in connection with its consideration of whether to renew the advisory agreement with the adviser, the Board meets with the adviser to review such services. Among other things, the Board regularly considers the adviser's adherence to the funds' investment restrictions and compliance with various fund policies and procedures and with applicable securities regulations. The Board also reviews information about the funds' investments, including, for example, reports on the adviser's use of derivatives in managing the funds, if any, as well as reports on the funds' investments in other investment companies, if any.

The Trust's Chief Compliance Officer reports regularly to the Board to review and discuss compliance issues and fund and adviser risk assessments. At least annually, the Trust's Chief Compliance Officer provides the Board with a report reviewing the adequacy and effectiveness of the Trust's policies and procedures and those of its service providers, including the adviser. The report addresses the operation of the policies and procedures of the Trust and each service provider since the date of the last report; any material changes to the policies and procedures since the date of the last report; any recommendations for material changes to the policies and procedures; and any material compliance matters since the date of the last report.

The Board receives reports from the funds' service providers regarding operational risks and risks related to the valuation and liquidity of portfolio securities. The Trust's Fair Value Pricing Committee makes regular reports to the Board concerning investments for which market quotations are not readily available. Annually, the independent registered public accounting firm reviews with the Audit Committee its audit of the funds' financial statements, focusing on major areas of risk encountered by the funds and noting any significant deficiencies or material weaknesses in the funds' internal controls. Additionally, in connection with its oversight function, the Board oversees fund management's implementation of disclosure controls and procedures, which are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the Trust in its periodic reports with the SEC are recorded, processed, summarized, and reported within the required time periods. The Board also oversees the Trust's internal controls over financial reporting, which comprise policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Trust's financial reporting and the preparation of the Trust's financial statements.

From their review of these reports and discussions with the adviser, the Chief Compliance Officer, the independent registered public accounting firm and other service providers, the Board and the Audit Committee learn in detail about the material risks of the funds, thereby facilitating a dialogue about how management and service providers identify and mitigate those risks.

The Board recognizes that not all risks that may affect the funds can be identified and/or quantified, that it may not be practical or cost-effective to eliminate or mitigate certain risks, that it may be necessary to bear certain risks (such as investment-related risks) to achieve the funds' goals, and that the processes, procedures and controls employed to address certain risks may be limited in their effectiveness. Moreover, reports received by the Trustees as to risk management matters are typically summaries of the relevant information. Most of the funds' investment management and business affairs are carried out by or through the funds' adviser and other service providers, each of which has an independent interest in risk management but whose policies and the methods by which one or more risk management functions are carried out may differ from the funds' and each other's in the setting of priorities, the resources available or the effectiveness of relevant controls. As a result of the foregoing and other factors, the Board's ability to monitor and manage risk, as a practical matter, is subject to limitations.

Members of the Board. There are seven members of the Board, five of whom are not interested persons of the Trust, as that term is defined in the 1940 Act (“independent Trustees”). Robert Nesher, an interested person of the Trust, serves as Chairman of the Board. Joseph T. Grause, Jr., an independent Trustee, serves as the lead independent Trustee. The Trust has determined its leadership structure is appropriate given the specific characteristics and circumstances of the Trust. The Trust made this determination in consideration of, among other things, the fact that the independent Trustees constitute more than two-thirds of the Board, the fact that the chairperson of each Committee of the Board is an independent Trustee, the amount of assets under management in the Trust, and the number of funds (and classes of shares) overseen by the Board. The Board also believes that its leadership structure facilitates the orderly and efficient flow of information to the independent Trustees from fund management.

The Board has two standing committees: the Audit Committee and the Governance Committee. The Audit Committee and the Governance Committee are chaired by an independent Trustee and composed of all of the independent Trustees. In addition, the Board has a lead independent Trustee.

In his role as lead independent Trustee, Mr. Grause, among other things: (i) presides over Board meetings in the absence of the Chairman of the Board; (ii) presides over executive sessions of the independent Trustees; (iii) along with the Chairman of the Board, oversees the development of agendas for Board meetings; (iv) facilitates communication between the independent Trustees and management, and among the independent Trustees; (v) serves as a key point person for dealings between the independent Trustees and management; and (vi) has such other responsibilities as the Board or independent Trustees determine from time to time.

Set forth below are the names, years of birth, position with the Trust and length of time served, and principal occupations and other directorships held during at least the last five years of each of the persons currently serving as a Trustee. There is no stated term of office for the Trustees. Nevertheless, an independent Trustee must retire from the Board as of the end of the calendar year in which such independent Trustee first attains the age of seventy-five years; provided, however, that, an independent Trustee may continue to serve for one or more additional one calendar year terms after attaining the age of seventy-five years (each calendar year a “Waiver Term”) if, and only if, prior to the beginning of such Waiver Term: (1) the Governance Committee (a) meets to review the performance of the independent Trustee; (b) finds that the continued service of such independent Trustee is in the best interests of the Trust; and (c) unanimously approves excepting the independent Trustee from the general retirement policy set out above; and (2) a majority of the Trustees approves excepting the independent Trustee from the general retirement policy set out above. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each Trustee is SEI Investments Company, One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456.

Name and Year of Birth	Position with Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations in the Past 5 Years	Other Directorships Held in the Past 5 Years
Interested Trustees			
Robert Neshier (Born: 1946)	Chairman of the Board of Trustees ¹ (since 1991)	SEI employee 1974 to present; currently performs various services on behalf of SEI Investments for which Mr. Neshier is compensated. President, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee of SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds, SEI Insurance Products Trust and SEI Catholic Values Trust. President and Director of SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP. Vice Chairman of O'Connor EQUUS (closed-end investment company) to 2016. President, Chief Executive Officer and Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust to 2016. Vice Chairman of Winton Series Trust to 2017. Vice Chairman of Winton Diversified Opportunities Fund (closed-end investment company), The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III, Gallery Trust, Schroder Series Trust and Schroder Global Series Trust to 2018.	Current Directorships: Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, Bishop Street Funds, The KP Funds, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds, SEI Insurance Products Trust and SEI Catholic Values Trust. Director of SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP, SEI Global Master Fund plc, SEI Global Assets Fund plc, SEI Global Investments Fund plc, SEI Investments-Global Funds Services, Limited, SEI Investments Global, Limited, SEI Investments (Europe) Ltd., SEI Investments-Unit Trust Management (UK) Limited, SEI Multi-Strategy Funds PLC and SEI Global Nominee Ltd. Former Directorships: Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust to 2016.

Name and Year of Birth	Position with Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations in the Past 5 Years	Other Directorships Held in the Past 5 Years
N. Jeffrey Klauder (Born: 1952)	Trustee ¹ (since 2018)	Senior Advisor of SEI Investments since 2018. Executive Vice President and General Counsel of SEI Investments, 2004 to 2018.	Current Directorships: Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, Bishop Street Funds and The KP Funds. Director of SEI Private Trust Company; SEI Investments Management Corporation; SEI Trust Company; SEI Investments (South Africa), Limited; SEI Investments (Canada) Company; SEI Global Fund Services Ltd.; SEI Investments Global Limited; SEI Global Master Fund; SEI Global Investments Fund; and SEI Global Assets Fund.
<u>Independent Trustees</u>			
Joseph T. Grause, Jr. (Born: 1952)	Trustee (since 2011) Lead Independent Trustee (since 2018)	Self-Employed Consultant since 2012. Director of Endowments and Foundations, Morningstar Investment Management, Morningstar, Inc., 2010 to 2011. Director of International Consulting and Chief Executive Officer of Morningstar Associates Europe Limited, Morningstar, Inc., 2007 to 2010. Country Manager - Morningstar UK Limited, Morningstar, Inc., 2005 to 2007.	Current Directorships: Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, Bishop Street Funds and The KP Funds. Director of The Korea Fund, Inc.

Name and Year of Birth	Position with Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations in the Past 5 Years	Other Directorships Held in the Past 5 Years
Mitchell A. Johnson (Born: 1942)	Trustee (since 2005)	Retired. Private Investor since 1994.	Current Directorships: Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, Bishop Street Funds, The KP Funds, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds, SEI Insurance Products Trust and SEI Catholic Values Trust. Director of Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation (Farmer Mac) since 1997. Former Directorships: Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust to 2016.
Betty L. Krikorian (Born: 1943)	Trustee (since 2005)	Vice President, Compliance, AARP Financial Inc., from 2008 to 2010. Self-Employed Legal and Financial Services Consultant since 2003. Counsel (in-house) for State Street Bank from 1995 to 2003.	Current Directorships: Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, Bishop Street Funds and The KP Funds.
Bruce Speca (Born: 1956)	Trustee (since 2011)	Global Head of Asset Allocation, Manulife Asset Management (subsidiary of Manulife Financial), 2010 to 2011. Executive Vice President - Investment Management Services, John Hancock Financial Services (subsidiary of Manulife Financial), 2003 to 2010.	Current Directorships: Trustee of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, Bishop Street Funds and The KP Funds. Director of Stone Harbor Investments Funds, Stone Harbor Emerging Markets Income Fund (closed-end fund) and Stone Harbor Emerging Markets Total Income Fund (closed-end fund).

Name and Year of Birth	Position with Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations in the Past 5 Years	Other Directorships Held in the Past 5 Years
George J. Sullivan, Jr. (Born: 1942)	Trustee (since 1999)	Retired since 2012. Self-Employed Consultant, Newfound Consultants Inc., 1997 to 2011.	<p>Current Directorships: Trustee/Director of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, Bishop Street Funds, The KP Funds, SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds, SEI Insurance Products Trust and SEI Catholic Values Trust.</p> <p>Former Directorships: Trustee of SEI Liquid Asset Trust to 2016. Trustee/ Director of State Street Navigator Securities Lending Trust to 2017. Member of the independent review committee for SEI's Canadian-registered mutual funds to 2017.</p>

1 Denotes Trustees who may be deemed to be “interested” persons of the Funds as that term is defined in the 1940 Act by virtue of their affiliation with the Distributor and/or its affiliates.

Individual Trustee Qualifications

The Trust has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve on the Board because of their ability to review and understand information about the Funds provided to them by management, to identify and request other information they may deem relevant to the performance of their duties, to question management and other service providers regarding material factors bearing on the management and administration of the Funds, and to exercise their business judgment in a manner that serves the best interests of the Funds' shareholders. The Trust has concluded that each of the Trustees should serve as a Trustee based on their own experience, qualifications, attributes and skills as described below.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Neshier should serve as Trustee because of the experience he has gained in his various roles with SEI Investments, which he joined in 1974, his knowledge of and experience in the financial services industry, and the experience he has gained serving as a trustee of the Trust since 1991.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Klauder should serve as Trustee because of the experience he has gained in his various roles with SEI Investments, which he joined in 2004, his knowledge of and experience in the financial services industry, and the experience he gained serving as a partner of a large law firm.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Grause should serve as Trustee because of the knowledge and experience he gained in a variety of leadership roles with different financial institutions, his knowledge of the mutual fund and investment management industries, his past experience as an interested trustee and chair of the investment committee for a multi-managed investment company, and the experience he has gained serving as a trustee of the Trust since 2011.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Johnson should serve as Trustee because of the experience he gained as a senior vice president, corporate finance, of a Fortune 500 company, his experience in and knowledge of the financial services and banking industries, the experience he gained serving as a director of other mutual funds, and the experience he has gained serving as a trustee of the Trust since 2005.

The Trust has concluded that Ms. Krikorian should serve as Trustee because of the experience she gained serving as a legal and financial services consultant, in-house counsel to a large custodian bank and Vice President of Compliance of an investment adviser, her background in fiduciary and banking law, her experience in and knowledge of the financial services industry, and the experience she has gained serving as a trustee of the Trust since 2005.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Specca should serve as Trustee because of the knowledge and experience he gained serving as president of a mutual fund company and portfolio manager for a \$95 billion complex of asset allocation funds, his over 25 years of experience working in a management capacity with mutual fund boards, and the experience he has gained serving as a trustee of the Trust since 2011.

The Trust has concluded that Mr. Sullivan should serve as Trustee because of the experience he gained as a certified public accountant and financial consultant, his experience in and knowledge of public company accounting and auditing and the financial services industry, the experience he gained as an officer of a large financial services firm in its operations department, and his experience from serving as a trustee of the Trust since 1999.

In its periodic assessment of the effectiveness of the Board, the Board considers the complementary individual skills and experience of the individual Trustees primarily in the broader context of the Board's overall composition so that the Board, as a body, possesses the appropriate (and appropriately diverse) skills and experience to oversee the business of the funds.

Board Committees. The Board has established the following standing committees:

- **Audit Committee.** The Board has a standing Audit Committee that is composed of each of the independent Trustees. The Audit Committee operates under a written charter approved by the Board. The principal responsibilities of the Audit Committee include: (i) recommending which firm to engage as each fund's independent registered public accounting firm and whether to terminate this relationship; (ii) reviewing the independent registered public accounting firm's compensation, the proposed scope and terms of its engagement, and the firm's independence; (iii) pre-approving audit and non-audit services provided by each fund's independent registered public accounting firm to the Trust and certain other affiliated entities; (iv) serving as a channel of communication between the independent registered public accounting firm and the Trustees; (v) reviewing the results of each external audit, including any qualifications in the independent registered public accounting firm's opinion, any related management letter, management's responses to recommendations made by the independent registered public accounting firm in connection with the audit, reports submitted to the Committee by the internal auditing department of the Administrator that are material to the Trust as a whole, if any, and management's responses to any such reports; (vi) reviewing each fund's audited financial statements and considering any significant disputes between the Trust's management and the independent registered public accounting firm that arose in connection with the preparation of those financial statements; (vii) considering, in consultation with the independent registered public accounting firm and the Trust's senior internal accounting executive, if any, the independent registered public accounting firms' reports on the adequacy of the Trust's internal financial controls; (viii) reviewing, in consultation with each fund's independent registered public accounting firm, major changes regarding auditing and accounting principles and practices to be followed when preparing each fund's financial statements; and (ix) other audit related matters. Messrs. Grause, Johnson, Specca, and Sullivan and Ms. Krikorian currently serve as members of the Audit Committee. Mr. Sullivan serves as the Chairman of the Audit Committee. The Audit Committee meets periodically, as necessary, and met four (4) times during the most recently completed fiscal year.

- Governance Committee.** The Board has a standing Governance Committee (formerly the Nominating Committee) that is composed of each of the independent Trustees. The Governance Committee operates under a written charter approved by the Board. The principal responsibilities of the Governance Committee include: (i) considering and reviewing Board governance and compensation issues; (ii) conducting a self-assessment of the Board’s operations; (iii) selecting and nominating all persons to serve as independent Trustees; and (iv) reviewing shareholder recommendations for nominations to fill vacancies on the Board if such recommendations are submitted in writing and addressed to the Committee at the Trust’s office. Ms. Krikorian and Messrs. Grause, Johnson, Speca, and Sullivan currently serve as members of the Governance Committee. Mr. Speca serves as the Chairman of the Governance Committee. The Governance Committee meets periodically, as necessary, and met four (4) times during the most recently completed fiscal year.

Fair Value Pricing Committee. The Board has also established a standing Fair Value Pricing Committee that is composed of various representatives of the Trust’s service providers, as appointed by the Board. The Fair Value Pricing Committee operates under procedures approved by the Board. The principal responsibility of the Fair Value Pricing Committee is to determine the fair value of securities for which current market quotations are not readily available. The Fair Value Pricing Committee’s determinations are reviewed by the Board.

Fund Shares Owned by Board Members. The following table shows the dollar amount range of each Trustee’s “beneficial ownership” of shares of each of the Funds as of the end of the most recently completed calendar year. Dollar amount ranges disclosed are established by the SEC. “Beneficial ownership” is determined in accordance with Rule 16a-1(a)(2) under the 1934 Act. The Trustees and officers of the Trust own less than 1% of the outstanding shares of the Trust.

Name	Dollar Range of Fund Shares ¹	Aggregate Dollar Range of Shares (All Funds in the Family of Investment Companies) ^{1,2}
<u>Interested Trustees</u>		
Nesher	None	None
Klauder	None	None
<u>Independent Trustees</u>		
Grause	None	None
Johnson	None	None
Krikorian	None	None
Speca	None	None
Sullivan	None	None

1 Valuation date is December 31, 2018.

2 The Funds are the only funds in the family of investment companies.

Board Compensation. The Trust paid the following fees to the Trustees during the Funds' most recently completed fiscal year.

Name	Aggregate Compensation from the Trust	Pension or Retirement Benefits Accrued as Part of Fund Expenses	Estimated Annual Benefits Upon Retirement	Total Compensation from the Trust and Fund Complex ¹
Interested Trustees				
Nesher	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$0 for service on one (1) board
Klauder ²	\$0	N/A	N/A	\$0 for service on one (1) board
Independent Trustees				
Grause	\$62,210	N/A	N/A	\$62,210 for service on one (1) board
Johnson	\$55,626	N/A	N/A	\$55,626 for service on one (1) board
Krikorian	\$61,434	N/A	N/A	\$61,434 for service on one (1) board
Specia	\$55,626	N/A	N/A	\$55,626 for service on one (1) board
Sullivan	\$63,371	N/A	N/A	\$63,371 for service on one (1) board

1 All funds in the Fund Complex are series of the Trust.

2 Joined the Board on March 26, 2018.

Trust Officers. Set forth below are the names, years of birth, position with the Trust and length of time served, and the principal occupations for the last five years of each of the persons currently serving as executive officers of the Trust. There is no stated term of office for the officers of the Trust. Unless otherwise noted, the business address of each officer is SEI Investments Company, One Freedom Valley Drive, Oaks, Pennsylvania 19456. The Chief Compliance Officer is the only officer who receives compensation from the Trust for his services.

Certain officers of the Trust also serve as officers of one or more mutual funds for which SEI Investments or its affiliates act as investment manager, administrator or distributor.

Name and Year of Birth	Position with Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations in Past 5 Years
Michael Beattie (Born: 1965)	President (since 2011)	Director of Client Service, SEI Investments, since 2004.

Name and Year of Birth	Position with Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations in Past 5 Years
James Bernstein (Born: 1962)	Vice President and Assistant Secretary (since 2017)	Attorney, SEI Investments, since 2017. Prior Positions: Self-employed consultant, 2017. Associate General Counsel & Vice President, Nationwide Funds Group and Nationwide Mutual Insurance Company, from 2002 to 2016. Assistant General Counsel & Vice President, Market Street Funds and Provident Mutual Insurance Company, from 1999 to 2002.
John Bourgeois (Born: 1973)	Assistant Treasurer (since 2017)	Fund Accounting Manager, SEI Investments, since 2000.
Stephen Connors (Born: 1984)	Treasurer, Controller and Chief Financial Officer (since 2015)	Director, SEI Investments, Fund Accounting, since 2014. Audit Manager, Deloitte & Touche LLP, from 2011 to 2014.
Dianne M. Descoteaux (Born: 1977)	Vice President and Secretary (since 2011)	Counsel at SEI Investments since 2010. Associate at Morgan, Lewis & Bockius LLP, from 2006 to 2010.
Russell Emery (Born: 1962)	Chief Compliance Officer (since 2006)	Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Structured Credit Fund, LP since 2007. Chief Compliance Officer of The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund II, Bishop Street Funds, The KP Funds, The Advisors' Inner Circle Fund III, Gallery Trust, Schroder Series Trust, Schroder Global Series Trust, SEI Institutional Managed Trust, SEI Asset Allocation Trust, SEI Institutional International Trust, SEI Institutional Investments Trust, SEI Daily Income Trust, SEI Tax Exempt Trust, Adviser Managed Trust, New Covenant Funds, SEI Insurance Products Trust and SEI Catholic Values Trust. Chief Compliance Officer of O'Connor EQUUS (closed-end investment company) to 2016. Chief Compliance Officer of SEI Liquid Asset Trust to 2016. Chief Compliance Officer of Winton Series Trust to 2017. Chief Compliance Officer of Winton Diversified Opportunities Fund (closed-end investment company) to 2018.
Matthew M. Maher (Born: 1975)	Vice President and Assistant Secretary (since 2018)	Counsel at SEI Investments since 2018. Attorney, Blank Rome LLP, from 2015 to 2018. Assistant Counsel & Vice President, Bank of New York Mellon, from 2013 to 2014. Attorney, Dilworth Paxson LLP, from 2006 to 2013.

Name and Year of Birth	Position with Trust and Length of Time Served	Principal Occupations in Past 5 Years
Robert Morrow (Born: 1968)	Vice President (since 2017)	Account Manager, SEI Investments, since 2007.
Bridget E. Sudall (Born: 1980)	Anti-Money Laundering Compliance Officer and Privacy Officer (since 2015)	Senior Associate and AML Officer, Morgan Stanley Alternative Investment Partners, from 2011 to 2015. Investor Services Team Lead, Morgan Stanley Alternative Investment Partners, from 2007 to 2011.

PURCHASING SHARES

Purchases and redemptions may be made through the Distributor on a day on which the New York Stock Exchange (the “NYSE”) is open for business (a “Business Day”). Shares of the Funds are offered and redeemed on a continuous basis. Currently, the Funds are closed for business when the following holidays are observed: New Year’s Day, Martin Luther King Jr. Day, Presidents’ Day, Good Friday, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

REDEEMING SHARES

It is currently the Trust’s policy to pay all redemptions in cash. The Trust retains the right, however, to alter this policy to provide for redemptions in whole or in part by a distribution in-kind of securities held by a Fund in lieu of cash. Shareholders may incur brokerage charges on the sale of any such securities so received in payment of redemptions.

A shareholder will at all times be entitled to aggregate cash redemptions from all funds of the Trust during any 90-day period of up to the lesser of \$250,000 or 1% of the Trust’s net assets.

The Trust reserves the right to suspend the right of redemption and/or to postpone the date of payment upon redemption for more than seven days during times when the NYSE is closed, other than during customary weekends or holidays, for any period on which trading on the NYSE is restricted (as determined by the SEC by rule or regulation), or during the existence of an emergency (as determined by the SEC by rule or regulation) as a result of which the disposal or valuation of a Fund’s securities is not reasonably practicable, or for such other periods as the SEC has by order permitted. Each Fund also reserves the right to suspend sales of shares of any Fund for any period during which the NYSE, the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, the Administrator, the Transfer Agent and/or the custodian are not open for business.

Trading takes place in various markets on days that are not Business Days and the Funds’ net asset values are not calculated. As a result, the value of the Funds may change on days when you are unable to purchase or redeem shares.

DETERMINATION OF NET ASSET VALUE

General Policy. The Funds adhere to Section 2(a)(41), and Rule 2a-4 thereunder, of the 1940 Act with respect to the valuation of portfolio securities. In general, securities for which market quotations are readily available are valued at current market value, and all other securities are valued at fair value in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board. In complying with the 1940 Act, the Trust relies on guidance provided by the SEC and by the SEC staff in various interpretive letters and other guidance.

Equity Securities. Securities listed on a securities exchange, market or automated quotation system for which quotations are readily available (except for securities traded on NASDAQ), including securities traded over-the-counter, are valued at the last quoted sale price on an exchange or market (foreign or domestic) on which they are traded on the valuation date (or at approximately 4:00 p.m. Eastern Time if such exchange is normally open at that time), or, if there is no such reported sale on the valuation date, at the most recent quoted bid price. For securities traded on NASDAQ, the NASDAQ Official Closing Price will be used. If such prices are not available or determined to not represent the fair value of the security as of the Funds' pricing time, the security will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Board.

Money Market Securities and other Debt Securities. If available, money market securities and other debt securities are priced based upon valuations provided by recognized independent, third-party pricing agents. Such values generally reflect the last reported sales price if the security is actively traded. The third-party pricing agents may also value debt securities by employing methodologies that utilize actual market transactions, broker-supplied valuations, or other methodologies designed to identify the market value for such securities. Such methodologies generally consider such factors as security prices, yields, maturities, call features, ratings and developments relating to specific securities in arriving at valuations. Money market securities and other debt securities with remaining maturities of sixty days or less may be valued at their amortized cost, which approximates market value. If such prices are not available or determined to not represent the fair value of the security as of each Fund's pricing time, the security will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Board.

Foreign Securities. The prices for foreign securities are reported in local currency and converted to U.S. dollars using currency exchange rates. Exchange rates are provided daily by recognized independent pricing agents.

Derivatives and Other Complex Securities. Exchange-traded options on securities and indices purchased by the Funds generally are valued at their last trade price or, if there is no last trade price, the last bid price. Exchange-traded options on securities and indices written by the Funds generally are valued at their last trade price or, if there is no last trade price, the last asked price. In the case of options traded in the over-the-counter market, if the OTC option is also an exchange-traded option, the Funds will follow the rules regarding the valuation of exchange-traded options. If the OTC option is not also an exchange-traded option, the Funds will value the option at fair value in accordance with procedures adopted by the Board.

Futures and swaps cleared through a central clearing house ("centrally cleared swaps") are valued at the settlement price established each day by the board of the exchange on which they are traded. The daily settlement prices for financial futures are provided by an independent source. On days when there is excessive volume or market volatility, or the future or centrally cleared swap does not end trading by the time the Funds calculate net asset value, the settlement price may not be available at the time at which each Fund calculates its net asset value. On such days, the best available price (which is typically the last sales price) may be used to value a Fund's futures or centrally cleared swaps position.

Foreign currency forward contracts are valued at the current day's interpolated foreign exchange rate, as calculated using the current day's spot rate, and the thirty, sixty, ninety and one-hundred eighty day forward rates provided by an independent source.

If available, non-centrally cleared swaps, collateralized debt obligations, collateralized loan obligations and bank loans are priced based on valuations provided by an independent third party pricing agent. If a price is not available from an independent third party pricing agent, the security will be valued at fair value as determined in good faith using methods approved by the Board.

Use of Third-Party Independent Pricing Agents and Independent Brokers. Pursuant to contracts with the Administrator, prices for most securities held by the Funds are provided daily by third-party independent pricing agents that are approved by the Board. The valuations provided by third-party independent pricing agents are reviewed daily by the Administrator.

If a security price cannot be obtained from an independent, third-party pricing agent, the Administrator shall seek to obtain a bid price from at least one independent broker.

Fair Value Procedures. Securities for which market prices are not “readily available” or which cannot be valued using the methodologies described above are valued in accordance with Fair Value Procedures established by the Board and implemented through the Fair Value Pricing Committee. The members of the Fair Value Pricing Committee report, as necessary, to the Board regarding portfolio valuation determinations. The Board, from time to time, will review these methods of valuation and will recommend changes which may be necessary to assure that the investments of the Funds are valued at fair value.

Some of the more common reasons that may necessitate a security being valued using Fair Value Procedures include: the security’s trading has been halted or suspended; the security has been de-listed from a national exchange; the security’s primary trading market is temporarily closed at a time when under normal conditions it would be open; the security has not been traded for an extended period of time; the security’s primary pricing source is not able or willing to provide a price; trading of the security is subject to local government-imposed restrictions; or a significant event with respect to a security has occurred after the close of the market or exchange on which the security principally trades and before the time the Funds calculate net asset value. When a security is valued in accordance with the Fair Value Procedures, the Fair Value Pricing Committee will determine the value after taking into consideration relevant information reasonably available to the Fair Value Pricing Committee.

Fair Valuation of Foreign Securities Based on U.S. Market Movements. A third party fair valuation vendor provides a fair value for foreign securities held by the Diversified International Fund and International Small Cap Fund based on certain factors and methodologies (involving, generally, tracking valuation correlations between the U.S. market and each foreign security) applied by the fair valuation vendor in the event that there are movements in the U.S. market that exceed a specific threshold that has been established by the Fair Value Pricing Committee. The Fair Value Pricing Committee has also established a “confidence interval” that is used to determine the level of correlation between the value of a foreign security and movements in the U.S. market that is required for a particular security to be fair valued when the threshold is exceeded. In the event that the threshold established by the Fair Value Pricing Committee is exceeded on a specific day, the Funds value the foreign securities in their portfolios that exceed the applicable “confidence interval” based upon the fair values provided by the fair valuation vendor. In such event, it is not necessary to hold a Fair Value Pricing Committee meeting. In the event that the Adviser believes that the fair values provided by the fair valuation vendor are not reliable, the Adviser can contact the Administrator and request that a meeting of the Fair Value Pricing Committee be held.

TAXES

The following is only a summary of certain U.S. federal income tax considerations generally affecting a Fund and its shareholders that are not described in the Prospectus. No attempt is made to present a detailed explanation of the tax treatment of a Fund or its shareholders, and the discussion here and in the Prospectus is not intended as a substitute for careful tax planning. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors with specific reference to their own tax situations, including their state, local, and foreign tax liabilities.

The following general discussion of certain federal and state income tax consequences is based on the Code and the regulations issued thereunder and on applicable state law as in effect on the date of this SAI. New legislation, as well as administrative changes or court decisions, may significantly change the conclusions expressed herein, and may have a retroactive effect with respect to the transactions contemplated herein.

The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (the “Tax Act”) made significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax rules for taxation of individuals and corporations, generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Many of the changes applicable to individuals are temporary and only apply to taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026. There are only minor changes with respect to the specific rules applicable to RICs, such as the Funds. The Tax Act, however, made numerous other changes to the tax rules that may affect shareholders and the Funds. You are urged to consult with your own tax advisor regarding how the Tax Act affects your investment in the Funds.

Qualification as a Regulated Investment Company. Each Fund has elected and intends to continue to qualify to be treated as a RIC. By following such a policy, each Fund expects to eliminate or reduce to a nominal amount the federal taxes to which it may be subject. A Fund that qualifies as a RIC will generally not be subject to federal income taxes on the net investment income and net realized capital gains that the Fund timely distributes to its shareholders. The Board reserves the right not to maintain the qualification of a Fund as a RIC if it determines such course of action to be beneficial to shareholders.

In order to qualify as a RIC under the Code, each Fund must distribute annually to its shareholders at least 90% of its net investment income (which includes dividends, taxable interest, and the excess of net short-term capital gains over net long-term capital losses, less operating expenses) and at least 90% of its net tax exempt interest income, for each tax year, if any (the “Distribution Requirement”) and also must meet certain additional requirements. Among these requirements are the following: (i) at least 90% of each Fund’s gross income each taxable year must be derived from dividends, interest, payments with respect to certain securities loans, and gains from the sale or other disposition of stock, securities, or foreign currencies, or other income (including but not limited to gains from options, futures or forward contracts) derived with respect to its business of investing in such stock, securities, or currencies, and net income derived from an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership (the “Qualifying Income Test”); and (ii) at the close of each quarter of each Fund’s taxable year: (A) at least 50% of the value of each Fund’s total assets must be represented by cash and cash items, U.S. government securities, securities of other RICs and other securities, with such other securities limited, in respect to any one issuer, to an amount not greater than 5% of the value of each Fund’s total assets and that does not represent more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of such issuer, including the equity securities of a qualified publicly traded partnership, and (B) not more than 25% of the value of each Fund’s total assets is invested, including through corporations in which the Fund owns a 20% or more voting stock interest, in the securities (other than U.S. government securities or the securities of other RICs) of any one issuer or the securities (other than the securities of another RIC) of two or more issuers that a Fund controls and which are engaged in the same or similar trades or businesses or related trades or businesses, or the securities of one or more qualified publicly traded partnerships (the “Asset Test”).

Although each Fund intends to distribute substantially all of its net investment income and may distribute its capital gains for any taxable year, each Fund will be subject to federal income taxation to the extent any such income or gains are not distributed. Each Fund is treated as a separate corporation for federal income tax purposes. Each Fund is therefore considered to be a separate entity in determining its treatment under the rules for RICs described herein. Losses in one Fund do not offset gains in another and the requirements (other than certain organizational requirements) for qualifying RIC status are determined at the Fund level rather than at the Trust level.

If a Fund fails to satisfy the Qualifying Income or Asset Tests in any taxable year, such Fund may be eligible for relief provisions if the failures are due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect and if a penalty tax is paid with respect to each failure to satisfy the applicable requirements. Additionally, relief is provided for certain *de minimis* failures of the diversification requirements where the Fund corrects the failure within a specified period. If a Fund fails to maintain qualification as a RIC for a tax year, and the relief provisions are not available, such Fund will be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate (which the Tax Act reduced to 21%) without any deduction for distributions to shareholders. In such case, its shareholders would be taxed as if they received ordinary dividends, although corporate shareholders could be eligible for the dividends received deduction (subject to certain limitations) and individuals may be able to benefit from the lower tax rates available to qualified dividend income. In addition, a Fund could be required to recognize unrealized gains, pay substantial taxes and interest, and make substantial distributions before requalifying as a RIC.

A Fund may elect to treat part or all of any “qualified late year loss” as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in determining the Fund’s taxable income, net capital gain, net short-term capital gain, and earnings and profits. The effect of this election is to treat any such “qualified late year loss” as if it had been incurred in the succeeding taxable year in characterizing Fund distributions for any calendar year. A “qualified late year loss” generally includes net capital loss, net long-term capital loss, or net short-term capital loss incurred after October 31 of the current taxable year (commonly referred to as “post-October losses”) and certain other late-year losses.

The treatment of capital loss carryovers for the Funds is similar to the rules that apply to capital loss carryovers of individuals, which provide that such losses are carried over indefinitely. If a Fund has a “net capital loss” (that is, capital losses in excess of capital gains) for a taxable year beginning after December 22, 2010 (a “Post-2010 Loss”), the excess of the Fund’s net short-term capital losses over its net long-term capital gains is treated as a short-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year, and the excess (if any) of the Fund’s net long-term capital losses over its net short-term capital gains is treated as a long-term capital loss arising on the first day of the Fund’s next taxable year. A Fund’s unused capital loss carryforwards that arose in taxable years that began on or before December 22, 2010 (“Pre-2011 Losses”) are available to be applied against future capital gains, if any, realized by the Fund prior to the expiration of those carryforwards, generally eight years after the year in which they arose. A Fund’s Post-2010 Losses must be fully utilized before the Fund will be permitted to utilize carryforwards of Pre-2011 Losses. The carryover of capital losses may be limited under the general loss limitation rules if a Fund experiences an ownership change as defined in the Code.

Federal Excise Tax. Notwithstanding the Distribution Requirement described above, which generally requires a Fund to distribute at least 90% of its annual investment company taxable income and the excess of its exempt interest income (but does not require any minimum distribution of net capital gain), a Fund will be subject to a nondeductible 4% federal excise tax to the extent it fails to distribute by the end of the calendar year at least 98% of its ordinary income and 98.2% of its capital gain net income (the excess of short- and long-term capital gains over short- and long-term capital losses) for the one-year period ending on October 31 of such year (including any retained amount from the prior calendar year on which a Fund paid no federal income tax). The Funds intend to make sufficient distributions to avoid liability for federal excise tax, but can make no assurances that such tax will be completely eliminated. The Funds may in certain circumstances be required to liquidate Fund investments in order to make sufficient distributions to avoid federal excise tax liability at a time when an adviser might not otherwise have chosen to do so, and liquidation of investments in such circumstances may affect the ability of the Funds to satisfy the requirement for qualification as a RIC.

Federal Income Tax Treatment of Dividends and Distributions. Any income received by a Fund in the form of dividends and interest on investments plus net short-term capital gains, less expenses incurred in the operation of a Fund, constitutes the Fund's net investment income from which dividends may be paid to you. Any distribution by a Fund of such income will be taxable to you as ordinary income or at the lower capital gains rates that apply to individuals receiving qualified dividend income, whether you take them in cash or in additional shares. It is not anticipated that any distributions by the Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund or the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund will be eligible for the reduced tax rates applicable to qualified dividend income and the investment strategies of the other Funds may limit their ability to make distributions eligible for treatment as qualified dividend income.

Distributions by a Fund are currently eligible for the reduced maximum rate to individuals of 20% (lower rates apply to individuals in lower tax brackets) to the extent that the Fund receives qualified dividend income on the securities it holds and the Fund reports the distributions as qualified dividend income. Qualified dividend income is, in general, subject to certain holding period requirements and other requirements, dividend income from taxable domestic corporations and certain foreign corporations (e.g., generally, foreign corporations incorporated in a possession of the U.S. or in certain countries with a comprehensive tax treaty with the U.S., or the stock of which is readily tradable on an established securities market in the U.S.).

A dividend will not be treated as qualified dividend income to the extent that (i) the shareholder has not held the shares on which the dividend was paid for more than 60 days during the 121-day period that begins on the date that is 60 days before the date on which the shares become "ex-dividend" (which is the day on which declared distributions (dividends or capital gains) are deducted from a Fund's assets before it calculates the net asset value) with respect to such dividend, (ii) a Fund has not satisfied similar holding period requirements with respect to the securities it holds that paid the dividends distributed to the shareholder, (iii) the shareholder is under an obligation (whether pursuant to a short sale or otherwise) to make related payments with respect to substantially similar or related property, or (iv) the shareholder elects to treat such dividend as investment income under section 163(d)(4)(B) of the Code. Therefore, if you lend your shares in a Fund, such as pursuant to a securities lending arrangement, you may lose the ability to treat dividends (paid while the shares are held by the borrower) as qualified dividend income. Distributions that the Funds receive from an ETF or an underlying fund taxable as a RIC or a REIT will be treated as qualified dividend income only to the extent so reported by such ETF, underlying fund or REIT.

Distributions by the Funds of their net short-term capital gains will be taxable as ordinary income. Capital gain distributions consisting of a Fund's net capital gains will be taxable as long-term capital gains for individual shareholders currently set at a maximum rate of 20% regardless of how long you have held your shares in such Fund. Distributions from capital gains are generally made after applying any available capital loss carryforwards.

For corporate investors in some of the Funds, a Fund's distributions (other than capital gain distributions) generally qualify for the dividends-received deduction to the extent such distributions are so reported and do not exceed the gross amount of qualifying dividends received by the Fund for the year. Generally, and subject to certain limitations (including certain holding period limitations), a dividend will be treated as a qualifying dividend if it has been received from a domestic corporation. It is not anticipated that any distributions by the Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund or the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund will be eligible for the dividends-received deduction and the investment strategies of the other Funds may limit their ability to make distributions eligible for the dividends-received deduction.

To the extent that a Fund makes a distribution of income received by such Fund in lieu of dividends (a “substitute payment”) with respect to securities on loan pursuant to a securities lending transaction, such income will not constitute qualified dividend income to individual shareholders and will not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders.

If a Fund’s distributions exceed its taxable income and capital gains realized during a taxable year, all or a portion of the distributions made in the same taxable year may be recharacterized as a return of capital to shareholders. A return of capital distribution will generally not be taxable, but will reduce each shareholder’s cost basis in a Fund and result in a higher reported capital gain or lower reported capital loss when those shares on which the distribution was received are sold.

A dividend or distribution received shortly after the purchase of shares reduces the net asset value of the shares by the amount of the dividend or distribution and, although in effect a return of capital, will be taxable to the shareholder. If the net asset value of shares were reduced below the shareholder’s cost by dividends or distributions representing gains realized on sales of securities, such dividends or distributions would be a return of investment though taxable to the shareholder in the same manner as other dividends or distributions.

A Fund will inform you of the amount of your ordinary income dividends, qualified dividend income, exempt interest dividends, and capital gain distributions, if any, at the time they are paid and will advise you of their tax status for federal income tax purposes shortly after the close of each calendar year. If you have not held Fund shares for a full year, a Fund may report and distribute to you, as ordinary income, qualified dividend income or capital gain, a percentage of income that is not equal to the actual amount of such income earned during the period of your investment in the Fund. If you buy shares when a Fund has realized but not yet distributed income or capital gains, you will be “buying a dividend” by paying the full price for the shares and gains and receiving back a portion of the price in the form of a taxable distribution.

Although dividends generally will be treated as distributed when paid, dividends declared in October, November or December, payable to shareholders of record on a specified date in one of those months and paid during the following January, will be treated as having been distributed by a Fund (and received by the shareholders) on December 31 of the year declared.

The Louisiana Tax-Free Income and the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Funds each intend to invest primarily in municipal obligations from a particular state and to satisfy conditions (including a requirement that at the close of each quarter of its taxable year, at least 50% of the value of its total assets consist of tax-exempt municipal bonds) that will enable it to designate distributions from the interest income generated by investments in municipal obligations, which is exempt from regular federal income tax when received by such Fund, as exempt-interest dividends. Shareholders receiving exempt-interest dividends will not be subject to regular federal income tax on the amount of such dividends, but may (as discussed below) become subject to the federal alternative minimum tax applicable to only non-corporate shareholders. Because the Funds invest primarily in municipal obligations from a particular state, the regular monthly dividends you, as a taxpayer in that state, receive will generally be exempt from regular federal and state income tax. However, income from municipal obligations of a state other than the shareholder’s state of residence generally will not be exempt from state income tax for such shareholder. Insurance proceeds received by the Funds under any insurance policies in respect of scheduled interest payments on defaulted municipal obligations will generally be excludable from federal gross income under Section 103(a) of the Code. In the case of non-appropriation by a political subdivision, however, there can be no assurance that payments made by the insurer representing interest on nonappropriation lease obligations will be excludable from gross income for federal income tax purposes.

Because the Louisiana Tax-Free Income and the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Funds may invest in private activity bonds (within the meaning of Section 141 of the Code), the interest on which is not federally tax-exempt to persons who are “substantial users” of the facilities financed by such bonds or “related persons” of such “substantial users,” these Funds may not be an appropriate investment for shareholders who are considered either a “substantial user” or a “related person” within the meaning of the Code. For additional information, investors should consult their tax advisors before investing in a Fund.

Interest on certain municipal obligations that meet the definition of private activity bonds under the Code is included as an item of tax preference in determining the amount of an individual taxpayer’s alternative minimum taxable income. To the extent that either the Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund or the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund receives income from private activity bonds, a portion of the dividends paid by it, although otherwise exempt from federal income tax, will be taxable to those individual shareholders subject to the alternative minimum tax regime. These Funds will annually supply shareholders with a report indicating the percentage of a Fund’s income attributable to municipal obligations required to be included in calculating the federal alternative minimum tax.

Tax-exempt income, including exempt-interest dividends paid by the Louisiana Tax-Free Income and the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Funds, are taken into account in determining whether a portion of such Fund shareholder’s social security or railroad retirement benefits will be subject to federal income tax.

The Code provides that interest on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry shares of any Fund that distributes exempt-interest dividends may be disallowed as a deduction in whole or in part (depending upon the amount of exempt-interest dividends distributed in comparison to other taxable distributions). Under rules used by the IRS for determining when borrowed funds are considered used for the purpose of purchasing or carrying particular assets, the purchase of shares of a Fund may be considered to have been made with borrowed funds even though such funds are not directly traceable to the purchase of shares.

Issuers of bonds purchased by the Louisiana Tax-Free Income and the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Funds (or the beneficiary of such bonds) may have made certain representations or covenants in connection with the issuance of such bonds to satisfy certain requirements of the Code that must be satisfied subsequent to the issuance of such bonds for the interest on such bonds to be exempt-interest under the Code. Investors should be aware that exempt-interest dividends derived from such bonds may become subject to regular federal income taxation retroactively to the date of issuance of the bonds to which such dividends are attributable if such representations are determined to have been inaccurate or if the issuer of such bonds (or the beneficiary of such bonds) fails to comply with such covenants.

Sales, Exchanges or Redemptions. Any gain or loss recognized on a sale, exchange, or redemption of shares of a Fund by a shareholder who is not a dealer in securities will generally, for individual shareholders, be treated as a long-term capital gain or loss if the shares have been held for more than twelve months and otherwise will be treated as a short-term capital gain or loss. However, if shares on which a shareholder has received a long-term capital gain distribution are subsequently sold, exchanged, or redeemed and such shares have been held for six months or less, any loss recognized will be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of the long-term capital gain distribution. Any loss on the sale of shares that have been held for six months or less will be disallowed to the extent of any distribution of exempt-interest dividends received with respect to such common shares. In addition, the loss realized on a sale or other disposition of shares will be disallowed to the extent a shareholder repurchases (or enters into a contract to or option to repurchase) shares within a period of 61 days (beginning 30 days before and ending 30 days after the disposition of the shares). This loss disallowance rule will apply to shares received through the reinvestment of dividends during the 61-day period. For tax purposes, an exchange of your Fund shares for shares of a different fund is the same as a sale. Any loss disallowed under these rules will be added to your tax basis in the new shares you buy.

U.S. individuals with income exceeding \$200,000 (\$250,000 if married and filing jointly) are subject to a 3.8% Medicare contribution tax on their “net investment income,” including interest, dividends, and capital gains (including capital gains realized on the sale or exchange of Fund shares). “Net investment income” for this purpose does not include exempt-interest dividends.

The Funds (or their administrative agent) must report to the IRS and furnish to Fund shareholders the cost basis information for Fund shares purchased on or after January 1, 2012, and sold on or after that date. In addition to the requirement to report the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares, the Funds are also required to report the cost basis information for such shares and indicate whether these shares had a short-term or long-term holding period. For each sale of Fund shares the Funds will permit Fund shareholders to elect from among several IRS-accepted cost basis methods, including the average basis method. In the absence of an election, the Funds will use the first-in, first-out method as their default cost basis method. The cost basis method elected by the Fund shareholder (or the cost basis method applied by default) for each sale of Fund shares may not be changed after the settlement date of each such sale of Fund shares. Fund shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the best IRS-accepted cost basis method for their tax situation and to obtain more information about how cost basis reporting applies to them. The requirement to report only the gross proceeds from the sale of Fund shares continues to apply to all Fund shares acquired through December 31, 2011, and sold on and after that date. Shareholders also should carefully review any cost basis information provided to them and make any additional basis, holding period or other adjustments that are required when reporting these amounts on their federal income tax returns.

The Funds may use a tax management technique known as “highest in, first out.” Using this technique, the portfolio holdings that have experienced the smallest gain or largest loss are sold first in an effort to minimize capital gains and enhance after-tax returns.

Tax Treatment of Complex Securities. Each Fund may invest in complex securities. These investments may be subject to numerous special and complex tax rules. These rules could affect a Fund’s ability to qualify as a RIC, affect whether gains and losses recognized by a Fund are treated as ordinary income or capital gain, accelerate the recognition of income to a Fund and/or defer a Fund’s ability to recognize losses, and, in limited cases, subject a Fund to U.S. federal income tax on income from certain of their foreign securities. In turn, those rules may affect the amount, timing or character of the income distributed to you by a Fund.

With respect to investments in STRIPs, TRs, TIGRs, CATs and other zero coupon securities which are sold at original issue discount and thus do not make periodic cash interest payments, a Fund will be required to include as part of its current income the imputed interest on such obligations even though the Fund has not received any interest payments on such obligations during that period. Because each Fund intends to distribute all of its net investment income to its shareholders, a Fund may have to sell Fund securities to distribute such imputed income which may occur at a time when an adviser would not have chosen to sell such securities and which may result in taxable gain or loss.

Any market discount recognized by a Fund on a bond is taxable as ordinary income. A market discount bond is a bond acquired in the secondary market at a price below redemption value or adjusted issue price if issued with original issue discount. Absent an election by a Fund to include the market discount in income as it accrues, gain on the Fund’s disposition of such an obligation will be treated as ordinary income rather than capital gain to the extent of the accrued market discount.

A Fund may invest in inflation-linked debt securities. Any increase in the principal amount of an inflation-linked debt security will be original interest discount, which is taxable as ordinary income and is required to be distributed, even though the Fund will not receive the principal, including any increase thereto, until maturity. As noted above, if a Fund invests in such securities it may be required to liquidate other investments, including at times when it is not advantageous to do so, in order to satisfy its distribution requirements and to eliminate any possible taxation at the Fund level.

Each Fund is required for federal income tax purposes to mark-to-market and recognize as income for each taxable year its net unrealized gains and losses on certain futures contracts as of the end of the year as well as those actually realized during the year. Gain or loss from futures and options contracts on broad-based indexes required to be marked to market will be 60% long-term and 40% short-term capital gain or loss. Application of this rule may alter the timing and character of distributions to shareholders. A Fund may be required to defer the recognition of losses on futures contracts, options contracts and swaps to the extent of any unrecognized gains on offsetting positions held by the Fund. These provisions may also require the Funds to mark-to-market certain types of positions in their portfolios (i.e., treat them as if they were closed out), which may cause a Fund to recognize income without receiving cash with which to make distributions in amounts necessary to satisfy the Distribution Requirement and for avoiding the excise tax discussed above. Accordingly, in order to avoid certain income and excise taxes, a Fund may be required to liquidate its investments at a time when an adviser might not otherwise have chosen to do so.

If a Fund enters into a “constructive sale” of any appreciated financial position in its portfolio, such Fund will be treated as if it had sold and immediately repurchased the property and must recognize gain (but not loss) with respect to that position. A constructive sale of an appreciated financial position occurs when a Fund enters into certain offsetting transactions with respect to the same or substantially identical property, including, but not limited to: (i) a short sale; (ii) an offsetting notional principal contract; (iii) a futures or forward contract; or (iv) other transactions identified in future Treasury Regulations. The character of the gain from constructive sales will depend upon a Fund’s holding period in the appreciated financial position. Losses realized from a sale of a position that was previously the subject of a constructive sale will be recognized when the position is subsequently disposed of. The character of such losses will depend upon a Fund’s holding period in the position beginning with the date the constructive sale was deemed to have occurred and the application of various loss deferral provisions in the Code. Constructive sale treatment does not apply to certain closed transactions, including if such a transaction is closed on or before the 30th day after the close of a Fund’s taxable year and such Fund holds the appreciated financial position unhedged throughout the 60-day period beginning with the day such transaction was closed.

In general, for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test described above, income derived from a partnership will be treated as qualifying income only to the extent such income is attributable to items of income of the partnership that would be qualifying income if realized directly by a Fund. However, 100% of the net income derived from an interest in a “qualified publicly traded partnership” (generally, a partnership (i) interests in which are traded on an established securities market or are readily tradable on a secondary market or the substantial equivalent thereof, (ii) that derives at least 90% of its income from the passive income sources specified in Code section 7704(d), and (iii) that generally derives less than 90% of its income from the same sources as described in the Qualifying Income Test) will be treated as qualifying income. In addition, although in general the passive loss rules of the Code do not apply to RICs, such rules do apply to a RIC with respect to items attributable to an interest in a qualified publicly traded partnership.

A Fund may invest in certain MLPs which may be treated as “qualified publicly traded partnerships.” Income from qualified publicly traded partnerships is qualifying income for purposes of the Qualifying Income Test, but a Fund’s investment in one or more of such qualified publicly traded partnerships is limited under the Asset Test to no more than 25% of the value of the Fund’s assets. The Funds will monitor their investments in such qualified publicly traded partnerships in order to ensure compliance with the Qualifying Income and Asset Tests. MLPs and other partnerships that the Funds may invest in will deliver Form K-1s to the Funds to report their share of income, gains, losses, deductions and credits of the MLP or other partnership. These Form K-1s may be delayed and may not be received until after the time that a Fund issues its tax reporting statements. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues you your tax reporting statement.

The Tax Act treats “qualified publicly traded partnership income” within the meaning of Section 199A(e)(5) of the Code as eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. Qualified publicly traded partnership income is generally income of a “publicly traded partnership” that is not treated as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes that is effectively connected with such entity’s trade or business, but does not include certain investment income. A “publicly traded partnership” for purposes of this deduction is not necessarily the same as a “qualified publicly traded partnership” as defined above. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). The Tax Act does not contain a provision permitting a RIC, such as a Fund, to pass the special character of this income through to its shareholders. Currently, direct investors in entities that generate “qualified publicly traded partnership income” will enjoy the lower rate, but investors in RICs that invest in such entities will not. It is uncertain whether future technical corrections or administrative guidance will address this issue to enable a Fund to pass through the special character of “qualified publicly traded partnership income” to shareholders.

A Fund may invest in REITs. Investments in REIT equity securities may require a Fund to accrue and distribute income not yet received. To generate sufficient cash to make the requisite distributions, a Fund may be required to sell securities in its portfolio (including when it is not advantageous to do so) that it otherwise would have continued to hold. A Fund’s investments in REIT equity securities may at other times result in a Fund’s receipt of cash in excess of the REIT’s earnings; if a Fund distributes these amounts, these distributions could constitute a return of capital to such Fund’s shareholders for federal income tax purposes. Dividends paid by a REIT, other than capital gain distributions, will be taxable as ordinary income up to the amount of the REIT’s current and accumulated earnings and profits. Capital gain dividends paid by a REIT to a Fund will be treated as long-term capital gains by the Fund and, in turn, may be distributed by the Fund to its shareholders as a capital gain distribution. Dividends received by a Fund from a REIT generally will not constitute qualified dividend income or qualify for the dividends received deduction. If a REIT is operated in a manner such that it fails to qualify as a REIT, an investment in the REIT would become subject to double taxation, meaning the taxable income of the REIT would be subject to federal income tax at the regular corporate rate without any deduction for dividends paid to shareholders and the dividends would be taxable to shareholders as ordinary income (or possibly as qualified dividend income) to the extent of the REIT’s current and accumulated earnings and profits.

The Tax Act treats “qualified REIT dividends” (i.e., ordinary REIT dividends other than capital gain dividends and portions of REIT dividends designated as qualified dividend income eligible for capital gain tax rates) as eligible for a 20% deduction by non-corporate taxpayers. This deduction, if allowed in full, equates to a maximum effective tax rate of 29.6% (37% top rate applied to income after 20% deduction). Pursuant to recently proposed regulations on which the Funds may rely, distributions by a Fund to its shareholders that are attributable to qualified REIT dividends received by the Fund and which the Fund properly reports as “section 199A dividends,” are treated as “qualified REIT dividends” in the hands of non-corporate shareholders. A section 199A dividend is treated as a qualified REIT dividend only if the shareholder receiving such dividend holds the dividend-paying RIC shares for at least 46 days of the 91-day period beginning 45 days before the shares become ex-dividend, and is not under an obligation to make related payments with respect to a position in substantially similar or related property. A Fund is permitted to report such part of its dividends as section 199A dividends as are eligible, but is not required to do so.

REITs in which a Fund invests often do not provide complete and final tax information to the Funds until after the time that the Funds issue a tax reporting statement. As a result, a Fund may at times find it necessary to reclassify the amount and character of its distributions to you after it issues your tax reporting statement. When such reclassification is necessary, a Fund (or its administrative agent) will send you a corrected, final Form 1099-DIV to reflect the reclassified information. If you receive a corrected Form 1099-DIV, use the information on this corrected form, and not the information on the previously issued tax reporting statement, in completing your tax returns.

If a Fund owns shares in certain foreign investment entities, referred to as “passive foreign investment companies” or “PFICs”, the Fund will generally be subject to one of the following special tax regimes: (i) the Fund may be liable for U.S. federal income tax, and an additional interest charge, on a portion of any “excess distribution” from such foreign entity or any gain from the disposition of such shares, even if the entire distribution or gain is paid out by the Fund as a dividend to its shareholders; (ii) if the Fund were able and elected to treat a PFIC as a “qualified electing fund” or “QEF,” the Fund would be required each year to include in income, and distribute to shareholders in accordance with the distribution requirements set forth above, the Fund’s pro rata share of the ordinary earnings and net capital gains of the PFIC, whether or not such earnings or gains are distributed to the Fund; or (iii) the Fund may be entitled to mark-to-market annually shares of the PFIC, and in such event would be required to distribute to shareholders any such mark-to-market gains in accordance with the distribution requirements set forth above. Such Fund intends to make the appropriate tax elections, if possible, and take any additional steps that are necessary to mitigate the effect of these rules. The IRS has recently issued final regulations pursuant to which a Fund’s income attributable to its investment in a PFIC that the Fund has elected to treat as a QEF is “qualifying income” to the Fund to the extent such income is derived with respect to the Fund’s business of investing in stock, securities or currencies, regardless of whether the PFIC makes a distribution equal to the amount included in income by the Fund.

Foreign Taxes. Dividends and interest received by a Fund may be subject to income, withholding or other taxes imposed by foreign countries and U.S. possessions that would reduce the yield on the Fund’s stock or securities. Tax conventions between certain countries and the U.S. may reduce or eliminate these taxes. Foreign countries generally do not impose taxes on capital gains with respect to investments by foreign investors.

If more than 50% of the value of a Fund’s total assets at the close of its taxable year consists of stocks or securities of foreign corporations, the Fund will be eligible to and intends to file an election with the IRS that may enable shareholders, in effect, to receive either the benefit of a foreign tax credit, or a deduction from such taxes, with respect to any foreign and U.S. possessions income taxes paid by the Fund, subject to certain limitations. Pursuant to the election, such Fund will treat those taxes as dividends paid to its shareholders. Each such shareholder will be required to include a proportionate share of those taxes in gross income as income received from a foreign source and must treat the amount so included as if the shareholder had paid the foreign tax directly. The shareholder may then either deduct the taxes deemed paid by him or her in computing his or her taxable income or, alternatively, use the foregoing information in calculating any foreign tax credit they may be entitled to use against the shareholders’ federal income tax. If a Fund makes the election, the Fund will report annually to its shareholders the respective amounts per share of the Fund’s income from sources within, and taxes paid to, foreign countries and U.S. possessions. If a Fund does not hold sufficient foreign securities to meet the above threshold, then shareholders will not be entitled to claim a credit or further deduction with respect to foreign taxes paid by such Fund.

A shareholder's ability to claim a foreign tax credit or deduction in respect of foreign taxes paid by a Fund may be subject to certain limitations imposed by the Code, which may result in a shareholder not receiving a full credit or deduction (if any) for the amount of such taxes. In particular, shareholders must hold their Fund shares (without protection from risk of loss) on the ex-dividend date and for at least 15 additional days during the 30-day period surrounding the ex-dividend date to be eligible to claim a foreign tax credit with respect to a given dividend. Shareholders who do not itemize on their federal income tax returns may claim a credit (but no deduction) for such foreign taxes. Even if a Fund were eligible to make such an election for a given year, it may determine not to do so. Shareholders that are not subject to U.S. federal income tax, and those who invest in a Fund through tax-advantaged accounts (including those who invest through individual retirement accounts or other tax-advantaged retirement plans), generally will receive no benefit from any tax credit or deduction passed through by a Fund.

Foreign tax credits, if any, received by a Fund as a result of an investment in another RIC (including an ETF which is taxable as a RIC) will not be passed through to you unless the Fund qualifies as a "qualified fund-of-funds" under the Code. If a Fund is a "qualified fund-of-funds" it will be eligible to file an election with the IRS that will enable the Fund to pass along these foreign tax credits to its shareholders. A Fund will be treated as a "qualified fund-of-funds" under the Code if at least 50% of the value of the Fund's total assets (at the close of each quarter of the Fund's taxable year) is represented by interests in other RICs.

Non-U.S. Investors. Non-U.S. investors in the Funds may be subject to U.S. withholding and estate tax and are encouraged to consult their tax advisors prior to investing in the Funds. Foreign shareholders (i.e., nonresident alien individuals and foreign corporations, partnerships, trusts and estates) are generally subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or a lower tax treaty rate) on distributions derived from taxable ordinary income. A Fund may, under certain circumstances, report all or a portion of a dividend as an "interest-related dividend" or a "short-term capital gain dividend," which would generally be exempt from this 30% U.S. withholding tax, provided certain other requirements are met. Short-term capital gain dividends received by a nonresident alien individual who is present in the U.S. for a period or periods aggregating 183 days or more during the taxable year are not exempt from this 30% withholding tax. Gains realized by foreign shareholders from the sale or other disposition of shares of a Fund generally are not subject to U.S. taxation, unless the recipient is an individual who is physically present in the U.S. for 183 days or more per year. Foreign shareholders who fail to provide an applicable IRS form may be subject to backup withholding on certain payments from a Fund. Backup withholding will not be applied to payments that are subject to the 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) withholding tax described in this paragraph. Different tax consequences may result if the foreign shareholder is engaged in a trade or business within the United States. In addition, the tax consequences to a foreign shareholder entitled to claim the benefits of a tax treaty may be different than those described above.

Under legislation generally known as "FATCA" (the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act), the Funds are required to withhold 30% of certain ordinary dividends they pay to shareholders that fail to meet prescribed information reporting or certification requirements. In general, no such withholding will be required with respect to a U.S. person or non-U.S. individual that timely provides the certifications required by a Fund or its agent on a valid IRS Form W-9 or applicable IRS Form W-8, respectively. Shareholders potentially subject to withholding include foreign financial institutions ("FFIs"), such as non-U.S. investment funds, and non-financial foreign entities ("NFFEs"). To avoid withholding under FATCA, an FFI generally must enter into an information sharing agreement with the IRS in which it agrees to report certain identifying information (including name, address, and taxpayer identification number) with respect to its U.S. account holders (which, in the case of an entity shareholder, may include its direct and indirect U.S. owners), and an NFFE generally must identify and provide other required information to the Funds or other withholding agent regarding its U.S. owners, if any. Such non-U.S. shareholders also may fall into certain exempt, excepted or deemed compliant categories as established by regulations and other guidance. A non-U.S. shareholder resident or doing business in a country that has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with the U.S. to implement FATCA will be exempt from FATCA withholding provided that the shareholder and the applicable foreign government comply with the terms of the agreement.

A non-U.S. entity that invests in a Fund will need to provide such Fund with documentation properly certifying the entity's status under FATCA in order to avoid FATCA withholding. Non-U.S. investors in the Funds should consult their tax advisors in this regard.

Tax-Exempt Shareholders. Certain tax-exempt shareholders, including qualified pension plans, individual retirement accounts, salary deferral arrangements, 401(k)s, and other tax-exempt entities, generally are exempt from federal income taxation except with respect to their unrelated business taxable income ("UBTI"). Under the Tax Act, tax-exempt entities are not permitted to offset losses from one trade or business against the income or gain of another trade or business. Certain net losses incurred prior to January 1, 2018 are permitted to offset gain and income created by an unrelated trade or business, if otherwise available. Under current law, the Funds generally serve to block UBTI from being realized by their tax-exempt shareholders. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, the tax-exempt shareholder could realize UBTI by virtue of an investment in a Fund where, for example: (i) the Fund invests in residual interests of REMICs, (ii) the Fund invests in a REIT that is a taxable mortgage pool ("TMP") or that has a subsidiary that is a TMP or that invests in the residual interest of a REMIC, or (iii) shares in the Fund constitute debt-financed property in the hands of the tax-exempt shareholder within the meaning of section 514(b) of the Code. There are no restrictions preventing a Fund from holding investments in REITs that hold residual interests in REMICs, and a Fund may do so. Charitable remainder trusts are subject to special rules and should consult their tax advisor. The IRS has issued guidance with respect to these issues and prospective shareholders, especially charitable remainder trusts, are strongly encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding these issues.

The Funds' shares held in a tax-qualified retirement account will generally not be subject to federal taxation on income and capital gains distribution from a Fund until a shareholder begins receiving payments from its retirement account. Because each shareholder's tax situation is different, shareholders should consult their tax advisor about the tax implications of an investment in the Funds.

Backup Withholding. A Fund will be required in certain cases to withhold at a 24% withholding rate and remit to the U.S. Treasury the amount withheld on amounts payable to any shareholder who: (i) has provided a Fund either an incorrect tax identification number or no number at all; (ii) is subject to backup withholding by the IRS for failure to properly report payments of interest or dividends; (iii) has failed to certify to a Fund that such shareholder is not subject to backup withholding; or (iv) has failed to certify to a Fund that the shareholder is a U.S. person (including a resident alien).

Tax Shelter Reporting Regulations. Under U.S. Treasury regulations, generally, if an individual shareholder recognizes a loss of \$2 million or more or a corporate shareholder recognizes a loss of \$10 million or more, the shareholder must file with the IRS a disclosure statement on Form 8886. Direct shareholders of portfolio securities are in many cases excepted from this reporting requirement, but under current guidance, shareholders of RICs such as the Funds are not excepted. Future guidance may extend the current exception from this reporting requirement to shareholders of most or all RICs. The fact that a loss is reportable under these regulations does not affect the legal determination of whether the taxpayer's treatment of the loss is proper. Shareholders should consult their tax advisors to determine the applicability of these regulations in light of their individual circumstance.

State Taxes. Depending upon state and local law, distributions by the Funds to their shareholders and the ownership of such shares may be subject to state and local taxes. Rules of state and local taxation of dividend and capital gains distributions from RICs often differ from the rules for federal income taxation described above. It is expected that each Fund will not be liable for any corporate excise, income or franchise tax in Massachusetts if it qualifies as a RIC for federal income tax purpose. Shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding state and local taxes applicable to an investment in the Funds.

Many states grant tax-free status to dividends paid to you from interest earned on direct obligations of the U.S. government, subject in some states to minimum investment requirements that must be met by a fund. Investment in Ginnie Mae or Fannie Mae securities, banker's acceptances, commercial paper, and repurchase agreements collateralized by U.S. government securities do not generally qualify for such tax-free treatment. The rules on exclusion of this income are different for corporate shareholders.

The discussion of state and local tax treatment is based on the assumptions that the Louisiana Tax-Free Income and Mississippi Tax-Free Income Funds will qualify as RICs and as qualified investment funds under applicable state law, that they will satisfy the conditions which will cause distributions to qualify as exempt-interest dividends to shareholders when distributed as intended, and that each Fund will distribute all interest and dividends it receives to its shareholders. Unless otherwise noted, shareholders in each Fund will not be subject to state and local income taxation on distributions that are attributable to interest earned on the municipal obligations issued by that state or its subdivisions, or on obligations of the U.S. However, income from municipal obligations of a state other than the shareholder's state of residence generally will not be exempt from state income tax for such shareholder. Shareholders generally will be required to include distributions of ordinary income that is not attributable to exempt-interest, as well as capital gain distributions in their income for state and local tax purposes.

Factors Pertaining to Louisiana. The following is a general, abbreviated summary of certain provisions of the applicable Louisiana tax law as presently in effect as it directly governs the taxation of resident individual and corporate shareholders of the Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund. This summary does not address the taxation of other shareholders nor does it discuss any local taxes that may be applicable. These provisions are subject to change by legislative, judicial or administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive.

The following is based on the assumptions that the Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund will qualify under Subchapter M of the Code as a RIC, that it will satisfy the conditions which will cause its distributions to qualify as exempt-interest dividends to shareholders, and that it will distribute all interest and dividends it receives to its shareholders.

The Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund will be subject to the Louisiana corporate franchise tax and corporate income tax only if it has a sufficient nexus with Louisiana. If it is subject to such taxes, it does not expect to pay a material amount of either tax.

Distributions by the Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund that are attributable to interest on any obligation of Louisiana and its political subdivisions or to interest on obligations of the U.S., its territories, possessions or instrumentalities that are exempt from state taxation under federal law will not be subject to the Louisiana personal income tax or the Louisiana corporate income tax. All other distributions, including distributions attributable to capital gains, will be subject to the Louisiana personal and corporate income taxes.

Gain on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of shares of the Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund will be subject to the Louisiana personal and corporate income taxes. Shares of the Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund may be subject to the Louisiana inheritance tax and the Louisiana estate tax if held by a Louisiana decedent at the time of death.

Shareholders are advised to consult with their own tax advisors for more detailed information concerning Louisiana tax matters.

Factors Pertaining to Mississippi. The following is a general, abbreviated summary of certain provisions of the applicable Mississippi tax law as presently in effect as it directly governs the taxation of resident individual and corporate shareholders of the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund. This summary does not address the taxation of other shareholders nor does it discuss any local taxes that may be applicable. These provisions are subject to change by legislative, judicial or administrative action, and any such change may be retroactive.

The following is based on the assumptions that the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund will qualify under Subchapter M of the Code as a RIC, that it will satisfy the conditions which will cause its distributions to qualify as exempt-interest dividends to shareholders, and that it will distribute all interest and dividends it receives to its shareholders.

The Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund will be subject to the Mississippi corporate franchise tax and corporate income tax only if it has a sufficient nexus with Mississippi. If it is subject to such taxes, it does not expect to pay a material amount of either tax.

Distributions by the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund that are attributable to interest on any obligation of Mississippi and its political subdivisions or to interest on obligations of the U.S., its territories, possessions or instrumentalities that are exempt from state taxation under federal law will not be subject to the Mississippi personal income tax or the Mississippi corporate income tax. All other distributions, including distributions attributable to capital gains, will be subject to the Mississippi personal and corporate income taxes.

Gain on the sale, exchange, or other disposition of shares of the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund will be subject to the Mississippi personal and corporate income taxes. Shares of the Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund may be subject to the Mississippi estate tax if held by a Mississippi decedent at the time of death.

Shareholders are advised to consult with their own tax advisors for more detailed information concerning Mississippi tax matters.

FUND TRANSACTIONS

Brokerage Transactions. Generally, equity securities, both listed and over-the-counter, are bought and sold through brokerage transactions for which commissions are payable. Purchases from underwriters will include the underwriting commission or concession, and purchases from dealers serving as market makers will include a dealer's mark-up or reflect a dealer's mark-down. Money market securities and other debt securities are usually bought and sold directly from the issuer or an underwriter or market maker for the securities. Generally, a Fund will not pay brokerage commissions for such purchases. When a debt security is bought from an underwriter, the purchase price will usually include an underwriting commission or concession. The purchase price for securities bought from dealers serving as market makers will similarly include the dealer's mark up or reflect a dealer's mark down. When a Fund executes transactions in the over-the-counter market, it will generally deal with primary market makers unless prices that are more favorable are otherwise obtainable.

In addition, an adviser may place a combined order for two or more accounts it manages, including a Fund, engaged in the purchase or sale of the same security if, in its judgment, joint execution is in the best interest of each participant and will result in best price and execution. Transactions involving commingled orders are allocated in a manner deemed equitable to each account or Fund. Although it is recognized that, in some cases, the joint execution of orders could adversely affect the price or volume of the security that a particular account or a Fund may obtain, it is the opinion of the advisers that the advantages of combined orders outweigh the possible disadvantages of combined orders.

For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Funds paid the following aggregate brokerage commissions on Fund transactions:

Fund	Aggregate Dollar Amount of Brokerage Commissions Paid		
	2017	2018	2019
Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0
Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0
Diversified Income Fund	\$67,240	\$42,151	\$29,781
Quantitative Long/Short Fund	\$279,517	\$226,943	\$192,796
Burkenroad Small Cap Fund	\$957,169	\$1,283,047	\$705,809
Diversified International Fund	\$342,909	\$173,543	\$77,244
U.S. Small Cap Fund	\$29,331	\$101,108	\$99,385
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	\$8,570	\$9,812	\$43,241
International Small Cap Fund	\$27,361	\$32,553	\$53,733
Microcap Fund	\$63,988	\$94,994	\$118,581

Brokerage Selection. The Trust does not expect to use one particular broker or dealer, and when one or more brokers is believed capable of providing the best combination of price and execution, an adviser may select a broker based upon brokerage or research services provided to the adviser. The advisers may pay a higher commission than otherwise obtainable from other brokers in return for such services only if a good faith determination is made that the commission is reasonable in relation to the services provided.

Section 28(e) of the 1934 Act permits an adviser, under certain circumstances, to cause each Fund to pay a broker or dealer a commission for effecting a transaction in excess of the amount of commission another broker or dealer would have charged for effecting the transaction in recognition of the value of brokerage and research services provided by the broker or dealer. In addition to agency transactions, an adviser may receive brokerage and research services in connection with certain riskless principal transactions, in accordance with applicable SEC guidance. Brokerage and research services include: (1) furnishing advice as to the value of securities, the advisability of investing in, purchasing or selling securities, and the availability of securities or purchasers or sellers of securities; (2) furnishing analyses and reports concerning issuers, industries, securities, economic factors and trends, Fund strategy, and the performance of accounts; and (3) effecting securities transactions and performing functions incidental thereto (such as clearance, settlement, and custody). In the case of research services, the advisers believe that access to independent investment research is beneficial to their investment decision-making processes and, therefore, to each Fund.

To the extent that research services may be a factor in selecting brokers, such services may be in written form or through direct contact with individuals and may include information as to particular companies and securities as well as market, economic, or institutional areas and information which assists in the valuation and pricing of investments. Examples of research-oriented services for which the advisers might utilize Fund commissions include research reports and other information on the economy, industries, sectors, groups of securities, individual companies, statistical information, political developments, technical market action, pricing and appraisal services, credit analysis, risk measurement analysis, performance and other analysis. An adviser may use research services furnished by brokers in servicing all client accounts and not all services may necessarily be used by the adviser in connection with the Funds or any other specific client account that paid commissions to the broker providing such services. Information so received by the adviser will be in addition to and not in lieu of the services required to be performed by the Adviser under the Advisory Agreement, EARNEST under the EARNEST Sub-Advisory Agreement or GlobeFlex under the GlobeFlex Sub-Advisory Agreement. Any advisory or other fees paid to the advisers are not reduced as a result of the receipt of research services.

In some cases an adviser may receive a service from a broker that has both a “research” and a “non-research” use. When this occurs, the adviser makes a good faith allocation, under all the circumstances, between the research and non-research uses of the service. The percentage of the service that is used for research purposes may be paid for with client commissions, while the adviser will use its own funds to pay for the percentage of the service that is used for non-research purposes. In making this good faith allocation, the advisers face a potential conflict of interest, but the advisers believe that their allocation procedures are reasonably designed to ensure that they appropriately allocate the anticipated use of such services to their research and non-research uses.

From time to time, an adviser may purchase new issues of securities for clients, including the Funds, in a fixed price offering. In these situations, the seller may be a member of the selling group that will, in addition to selling securities, provide the adviser with research services. FINRA has adopted rules expressly permitting these types of arrangements under certain circumstances. Generally, the seller will provide research “credits” in these situations at a rate that is higher than that which is available for typical secondary market transactions. These arrangements may not fall within the safe harbor of Section 28(e).

For the most recently completed fiscal year, the Funds paid the following commissions on brokerage transactions directed to brokers pursuant to an agreement or understanding whereby the broker provides research services to an adviser:

Fund	Total Dollar Amount of Brokerage Commissions for Research Services	Total Dollar Amount of Transactions Involving Brokerage Commissions for Research Services
Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund	\$0	\$0
Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund	\$0	\$0
Diversified Income Fund	\$21,612	\$20,758,376
Quantitative Long/Short Fund	\$110,781	\$181,298,868
Burkenroad Small Cap Fund	\$512,206	\$586,338,551
Diversified International Fund	\$73,265	\$49,015,679
U.S. Small Cap Fund	\$72,124	\$72,585,561
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	\$31,380	\$54,407,676
International Small Cap Fund	\$26,919	\$31,272,132
Microcap Fund	\$86,054	\$45,875,308

Brokerage with Fund Affiliates. The Funds may execute brokerage or other agency transactions through registered broker-dealer affiliates of the Funds, the Adviser or the Sub-Advisers for a commission in conformity with the 1940 Act and rules promulgated by the SEC. The 1940 Act requires that commissions paid to the affiliate by the Funds for exchange transactions not exceed “usual and customary” brokerage commissions. The rules define “usual and customary” commissions to include amounts which are “reasonable and fair compared to the commission, fee or other remuneration received or to be received by other brokers in connection with comparable transactions involving similar securities being purchased or sold on a securities exchange during a comparable period of time.” The Trustees, including those who are not “interested persons” of the Funds, have adopted procedures for evaluating the reasonableness of commissions paid to affiliates and review these procedures periodically.

For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2017, 2018 and 2019, the Funds paid the following aggregate brokerage commissions on Fund transactions effected by affiliated brokers:

Fund	Aggregate Dollar Amount of Brokerage Commissions Paid to Affiliated Brokers			Percentage of Total Brokerage Commissions Paid to Affiliated Brokers	Percentage of Total Brokerage Transactions Effected Through Affiliated Brokers
	2017	2018	2019	2019	2019
Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Diversified Income Fund	\$67,240	\$42,151	\$29,781	100%	100%
Quantitative Long/Short Fund	\$260,249	\$206,334	\$152,654	79%	66%
Burkenroad Small Cap Fund	\$957,169	\$1,283,047	\$705,809	100%	100%
Diversified International Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
U.S. Small Cap Fund	\$29,331	\$101,108	\$99,385	100%	100%
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	\$8,570	\$9,812	\$43,241	100%	100%
International Small Cap Fund	\$0	\$0	\$0	0%	0%
Microcap Fund	\$63,988	\$94,994	\$118,581	100%	100%

Securities of “Regular Broker-Dealers.” The Funds are required to identify any securities of their “regular brokers and dealers” (as such term is defined in the 1940 Act) that each Fund held during its most recent fiscal year. For the fiscal year ended January 31, 2019, the Funds did not hold any securities of their “regular brokers and dealers.”

Portfolio Turnover Rates. Portfolio turnover is calculated by dividing the lesser of total purchases or sales of portfolio securities for the fiscal year by the monthly average value of portfolio securities owned during the fiscal year. Excluded from both the numerator and denominator are amounts relating to securities whose maturities at the time of acquisition were one year or less. Instruments excluded from the calculation of portfolio turnover may include the futures contracts in which a Fund may invest since such contracts generally have remaining maturities of less than one year. A Fund may at times hold investments in other short-term instruments, such as repurchase agreements, which are excluded for purposes of computing portfolio turnover.

For the fiscal years ended January 31, 2018 and 2019, the portfolio turnover rates for each Fund were as follows:

Portfolio Turnover Rates		
Fund	2018	2019
Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund	27%	24%
Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund	17%	40%
Diversified Income Fund	59%	69%
Quantitative Long/Short Fund	104%	84%
Burkenroad Small Cap Fund	50%	31%
Diversified International Fund	16%	10%
U.S. Small Cap Fund	78%	113%
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund	140%	310% ¹
International Small Cap Fund	64%	86%
Microcap Fund	116%	143%

1 The portfolio turnover rate of the Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund was higher during the fiscal year ended January 31, 2019 than the fiscal year ended January 31, 2018 because of elevated market volatility.

PORTFOLIO HOLDINGS

The Board has approved policies and procedures that govern the timing and circumstances regarding the disclosure of Fund portfolio holdings information to shareholders and third parties. These policies and procedures are designed to ensure that disclosure of information regarding the Funds' portfolio securities is in the best interests of Fund shareholders, and include procedures to address conflicts between the interests of the Funds' shareholders, on the one hand, and those of the Adviser, Sub-Advisers, the Funds' principal underwriter or any affiliated person of the Funds, the Adviser, Sub-Advisers or the Funds' principal underwriter, on the other. Pursuant to such procedures, the Board has authorized the Adviser's Chief Compliance Officer and Fund portfolio manager(s) (the "Authorized Persons") to dually authorize the release of a Fund's portfolio holdings, as necessary, in conformity with the foregoing principles. The Authorized Persons report quarterly to the Board regarding the implementation of such policies and procedures.

Pursuant to applicable law, the Funds are required to disclose their complete portfolio holdings quarterly, within 60 days of the end of each fiscal quarter (currently, each April 30, July 31, October 31 and January 31). Each Fund will disclose a complete or summary schedule of investments (which includes each of the Fund's 50 largest holdings in unaffiliated issuers and each investment in unaffiliated issuers that exceeds one percent of the Fund's net asset value ("Summary Schedule")) in its Semi-Annual and Annual Reports which are distributed to Fund shareholders. The Funds' complete schedule of investments following the first and third fiscal quarters is available in quarterly holdings reports filed with the SEC on Form N-Q or as exhibits to Form N-PORT, and the Funds' complete schedule of investments following the second and fourth fiscal quarters is available in shareholder reports filed with the SEC on Form N-CSR.

Complete schedules of investments filed with the SEC on Form N-Q, Form N-CSR, and as exhibits to Form N-PORT, are not distributed to Fund shareholders but are available, free of charge, on the EDGAR database on the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. Should a Fund include only a Summary Schedule rather than a complete schedule of investments in its Semi-Annual and Annual Reports, its complete schedule of investments will be available without charge, upon request, by calling 1-888-422-2654.

Each Fund posts on the internet at <http://aicfundholdings.com>, a detailed list of the securities held by the Fund (portfolio holdings) as of the most recent calendar month end, 30 days after the end of the calendar month. In addition, each Fund posts on the internet the 10 largest portfolio holdings of the Fund, and the percentage that each of these holdings represents of the Fund's total assets, as of the most recent calendar month end, 10 calendar days after the end of the calendar month. The postings generally remain until replaced by new postings as described above. The information on the Funds' website is publicly available. The advisers may exclude any portion of the portfolio holdings from such publication when deemed in the best interest of a Fund.

The Funds' policies and procedures provide that the Authorized Persons may authorize disclosure of portfolio holdings information to third parties at differing times and/or with different lag times than the information posted to the internet; provided that the recipient is, either by contractual agreement or otherwise by law: (i) required to maintain the confidentiality of the information; and (ii) prohibited from using the information to facilitate or assist in any securities transactions or investment program. The Funds will review a third party's request for portfolio holdings information to determine whether the third party has legitimate business objectives in requesting such information. No compensation or other consideration is paid to or received by any party in connection with the disclosure of portfolio holdings information, including the Funds, Adviser, Sub-Advisers and their affiliates or recipients of the Funds' portfolio holdings information.

In addition, the Funds' service providers, such as the custodian, Administrator and Transfer Agent, may receive portfolio holdings information as frequently as daily in connection with their services to the Funds. In addition to any contractual provisions relating to confidentiality of information that may be included in the service providers contract with the Trust, these arrangements impose obligations on the Funds' service providers that would prohibit them from disclosing or trading on the Funds' non-public information. Financial printers, proxy voting service providers and pricing information vendors may also receive portfolio holdings information, as necessary, in connection with their services to the Funds.

The Adviser and/or a Sub-Adviser may manage other accounts that are not subject to these policies and procedures with investment objectives and strategies that are substantially similar to those of a Fund. Because the portfolio holdings of such accounts may be substantially similar, and in some cases nearly identical, to those of a Fund, an investor in such an account may be able to infer the portfolio holdings of a Fund from the portfolio holdings of the account.

DESCRIPTION OF SHARES

The Declaration of Trust authorizes the issuance of an unlimited number of funds and shares of each fund, each of which represents an equal proportionate interest in the portfolio with each other share. Shares are entitled upon liquidation to a pro rata share in the net assets of the fund. Shareholders have no preemptive rights. The Declaration of Trust provides that the Trustees may create additional series or classes of shares. All consideration received by the Trust for shares of any additional funds and all assets in which such consideration is invested would belong to that fund and would be subject to the liabilities related thereto. Share certificates representing shares will not be issued. The Funds' shares, when issued, are fully paid and non-assessable.

SHAREHOLDER LIABILITY

The Trust is an entity of the type commonly known as a “Massachusetts business trust.” Under Massachusetts law, shareholders of such a trust could, under certain circumstances, be held personally liable as partners for the obligations of the trust. Even if, however, the Trust were held to be a partnership, the possibility of the shareholders incurring financial loss for that reason appears remote because the Declaration of Trust contains an express disclaimer of shareholder liability for obligations of the Trust and requires that notice of such disclaimer be given in each agreement, obligation or instrument entered into or executed by or on behalf of the Trust or the Trustees, and because the Declaration of Trust provides for indemnification out of the Trust property for any shareholder held personally liable for the obligations of the Trust.

LIMITATION OF TRUSTEES’ LIABILITY

The Declaration of Trust provides that a Trustee shall be liable only for his or her own willful defaults and, if reasonable care has been exercised in the selection of officers, agents, employees or investment advisers, shall not be liable for any neglect or wrongdoing of any such person. The Declaration of Trust also provides that the Trust will indemnify its Trustees and officers against liabilities and expenses incurred in connection with actual or threatened litigation in which they may be involved because of their offices with the Trust unless it is determined in the manner provided in the Declaration of Trust that they have not acted in good faith in the reasonable belief that their actions were in the best interests of the Trust. However, nothing in the Declaration of Trust shall protect or indemnify a Trustee against any liability for his or her willful misfeasance, bad faith, gross negligence or reckless disregard of his or her duties. Nothing contained in this section attempts to disclaim a Trustee’s individual liability in any manner inconsistent with the federal securities laws.

CODES OF ETHICS

The Board, on behalf of the Trust, has adopted a Code of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1 under the 1940 Act. In addition, the Adviser, the Sub-Advisers, the Administrator and the Distributor have each adopted Codes of Ethics pursuant to Rule 17j-1. These Codes of Ethics apply to the personal investing activities of trustees, officers and certain employees (“Access Persons”). Rule 17j-1 and the Codes of Ethics are designed to prevent unlawful practices in connection with the purchase or sale of securities by Access Persons. Under each Code of Ethics, Access Persons are permitted to invest in securities, including securities that may be purchased or held by the Funds, but are required to report their personal securities transactions for monitoring purposes. In addition, certain Access Persons are required to obtain approval before investing in IPOs or private placements, or are prohibited from making such investments. Copies of these Codes of Ethics are on file with the SEC, and are available to the public.

PROXY VOTING

The Board has delegated the responsibility for decisions regarding proxy voting for securities held by the Funds to the Adviser. The Adviser has delegated the responsibility for decisions regarding proxy voting for securities held by the Diversified International Fund and the International Small Cap Fund to the Sub-Advisers. The Adviser and the Sub-Advisers will each vote such proxies in accordance with their respective proxy policies and procedures, which are included in Appendix B to this SAI.

The Trust is required to disclose annually each Fund’s complete proxy voting records during the most recent 12-month period ended June 30 on Form N-PX. This voting record is available: (i) without charge, upon request, by calling 1-888-422-2654 or by writing to the Funds at Hancock Horizon Funds, 2285 Lakeshore Drive, Information Technology Center, Building #4, New Orleans, LA 70122 and (ii) on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>.

PRINCIPAL SHAREHOLDERS AND CONTROL PERSONS

As of May 31, 2019, the following persons were record owners (or to the knowledge of the Trust, beneficial owners) of 5% or more of any class of the shares of the Funds. The Trust believes that most of the shares referred to below were held by the below persons in accounts for their fiduciary, agency or custodial customers. Persons beneficially owning more than 25% of a Fund's outstanding shares may be deemed to "control" the Fund within the meaning of the 1940 Act. Shareholders controlling a Fund may have a significant impact on any shareholder vote of the Fund.

Name and Address	Class of Shares	Percent of Class
Louisiana Tax-Free Income Fund		
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SVCS CORP FOR 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Institutional Class	99.28%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	24.01%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	12.90%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	10.76%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	6.55%
TD AMERITRADE CLEARING INC PO BOX 1268 BREAUX BRIDGE, LA 70517	Investor Class	5.08%
Mississippi Tax-Free Income Fund		
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SVCS CORP FOR 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Institutional Class	98.40%
RBC CAPITAL MARKETS CORPORATION 510 MARQUETTE AVE SOUTH MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402	Investor Class	8.77%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	7.51%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	6.86%
Diversified Income Fund		
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SVCS CORP FOR 9801 BARLOW JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Institutional Class	86.75%
GWFS EQUITIES INC 8525 E ORCHARD RD GREENWOOD VILLAGE, CO 80111	Institutional Class	7.65%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO 211 MAIN ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	Institutional Class	5.26%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO 211 MAIN ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	Investor Class	18.96%

NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	15.07%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	5.93%
Quantitative Long/Short Fund		
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SVCS CORP FOR 9801 BARLOW JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Institutional Class	64.36%
MSCS FINANCIAL SERVICES FBO NA BANK CO PO BOX 2180 TULSA, OK 74101	Institutional Class	8.15%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO 211 MAIN ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	Institutional Class	7.42%
MSCS FINANCIAL SERVICES FBO NA BANK CO PO BOX 2180 TULSA, OK 74101	Institutional Class	5.96%
LPL FINANCIAL SERVICES 4707 EXECUTIVE DR SAN DIEGO, CA 92121	Investor Class	36.27%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO 211 MAIN ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	Investor Class	8.61%
MORGAN STANLEY 1 NEW YORK PLZ 12TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10004	Investor Class	7.58%
Burkenroad Small Cap Fund		
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SVCS CORP FOR 9801 BARLOW JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Institutional Class	44.46%
MORGAN STANLEY 1 NEW YORK PLZ 12TH FLOOR NEW YORK, NY 10004	Institutional Class	9.13%
GWFS EQUITIES INC 8525 E ORCHARD RD GREENWOOD VILLAGE, CO 80111	Institutional Class	8.88%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO 211 MAIN ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	Investor Class	23.38%

LPL FINANCIAL SERVICES 4707 EXECUTIVE DR SAN DIEGO, CA 92121	Investor Class	10.60%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO 211 MAIN ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	Class D	18.62%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Class D	10.39%
Diversified International Fund		
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Institutional Class	44.72%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Institutional Class	25.14%
MERRILL LYNCH 4800 DEER LAKE DRIVE JACKSONVILLE, FL 23346	Institutional Class	15.91%
WELLS FARGO BANK FBO NATIONAL FIRE PROTECTION ASSOC PO BOX 1533 MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55480	Institutional Class	10.99%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO 211 MAIN ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	Investor Class	10.55%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO 211 MAIN ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	Investor Class	10.33%
MML DISTRIBUTORS, LLC PO BOX 28004 ATLANTA, GA 30358	Investor Class	9.24%
U.S. Small Cap Fund		
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SVCS LLC FOR 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Institutional Class	76.95%
GWFS EQUITIES INC 8525 E ORCHARD RD GREENWOOD VILLAGE, CO 80111	Institutional Class	14.02%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO 211 MAIN ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	Institutional Class	8.47%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO 211 MAIN ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	Investor Class	68.11%

TD AMERITRADE CLEARING INC 9208 CHEROKEE LN BRENTWOOD, TN 37027	Investor Class	5.10%
Dynamic Asset Allocation Fund		
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SVCS CORP FOR 9801 BARLOW JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Institutional Class	99.94%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	26.50%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	20.57%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	10.72%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	9.01%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	5.23%
International Small Cap Fund		
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SVCS CORP FOR 9801 BARLOW JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Institutional Class	99.68%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	12.24%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	10.84%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	7.29%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	5.46%
Microcap Fund		
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SVCS CORP FOR 9801 BARLOW JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Institutional Class	99.75%

NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	34.69%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	5.77%
CHARLES SCHWAB & CO 211 MAIN ST SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94105	Investor Class	5.59%
NATIONAL FINANCIAL SERVICES LLC 499 WASHINGTON BLVD JERSEY CITY, NJ 07310	Investor Class	5.14%

APPENDIX A

A-1

APPENDIX A

DESCRIPTION OF RATINGS

Description of Ratings

The following descriptions of securities ratings have been published by Moody's Investors Services, Inc. ("Moody's"), Standard & Poor's ("S&P"), and Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"), respectively.

Description of Moody's Global Ratings

Ratings assigned on Moody's global long-term and short-term rating scales are forward-looking opinions of the relative credit risks of financial obligations issued by non-financial corporates, financial institutions, structured finance vehicles, project finance vehicles, and public sector entities. Long-term ratings are assigned to issuers or obligations with an original maturity of one year or more and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default. Short-term ratings are assigned to obligations with an original maturity of thirteen months or less and reflect both on the likelihood of a default on contractually promised payments and the expected financial loss suffered in the event of default.

Description of Moody's Global Long-Term Ratings

Aaa Obligations rated Aaa are judged to be of the highest quality, subject to the lowest level of credit risk.

Aa Obligations rated Aa are judged to be of high quality and are subject to very low credit risk.

A Obligations rated A are judged to be upper-medium grade and are subject to low credit risk.

Baa Obligations rated Baa are judged to be medium-grade and subject to moderate credit risk and as such may possess certain speculative characteristics.

Ba Obligations rated Ba are judged to be speculative and are subject to substantial credit risk.

B Obligations rated B are considered speculative and are subject to high credit risk.

Caa Obligations rated Caa are judged to be speculative of poor standing and are subject to very high credit risk.

Ca Obligations rated Ca are highly speculative and are likely in, or very near, default, with some prospect of recovery of principal and interest.

C Obligations rated C are the lowest rated and are typically in default, with little prospect for recovery of principal or interest.

Note: Moody's appends numerical modifiers 1, 2, and 3 to each generic rating classification from Aa through Caa. The modifier 1 indicates that the obligation ranks in the higher end of its generic rating category; the modifier 2 indicates a mid-range ranking; and the modifier 3 indicates a ranking in the lower end of that generic rating category.

Hybrid Indicator (hyb)

The hybrid indicator (hyb) is appended to all ratings of hybrid securities issued by banks, insurers, finance companies, and securities firms. By their terms, hybrid securities allow for the omission of scheduled dividends, interest, or principal payments, which can potentially result in impairment if such an omission occurs. Hybrid securities may also be subject to contractually allowable write-downs of principal that could result in impairment. Together with the hybrid indicator, the long-term obligation rating assigned to a hybrid security is an expression of the relative credit risk associated with that security.

Description of Moody's Global Short-Term Ratings

P-1 Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-1 have a superior ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-2 Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-2 have a strong ability to repay short-term debt obligations.

P-3 Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Prime-3 have an acceptable ability to repay short-term obligations.

NP Issuers (or supporting institutions) rated Not Prime do not fall within any of the Prime rating categories.

Description of Moody's U.S. Municipal Short-Term Obligation Ratings

The Municipal Investment Grade ("MIG") scale is used to rate U.S. municipal bond anticipation notes of up to three years maturity. Municipal notes rated on the MIG scale may be secured by either pledged revenues or proceeds of a take-out financing received prior to note maturity. MIG ratings expire at the maturity of the obligation, and the issuer's long-term rating is only one consideration in assigning the MIG rating. MIG ratings are divided into three levels-MIG 1 through MIG 3-while speculative grade short-term obligations are designated SG.

Moody's U.S. municipal short-term obligation ratings are as follows:

MIG 1 This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by established cash flows, highly reliable liquidity support, or demonstrated broad-based access to the market for refinancing.

MIG 2 This designation denotes strong credit quality. Margins of protection are ample, although not as large as in the preceding group.

MIG 3 This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Liquidity and cash-flow protection may be narrow, and market access for refinancing is likely to be less well-established.

SG This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Debt instruments in this category may lack sufficient margins of protection.

Description of Moody's Demand Obligation Ratings

In the case of variable rate demand obligations ("VRDOs"), a two-component rating is assigned: a long or short-term debt rating and a demand obligation rating. The first element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with scheduled principal and interest payments. The second element represents Moody's evaluation of risk associated with the ability to receive purchase price upon demand ("demand feature"). The second element uses a rating from a variation of the MIG scale called the Variable Municipal Investment Grade ("VMIG") scale.

Moody's demand obligation ratings are as follows:

VMIG 1 This designation denotes superior credit quality. Excellent protection is afforded by the superior short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 2 This designation denotes strong credit quality. Good protection is afforded by the strong short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

VMIG 3 This designation denotes acceptable credit quality. Adequate protection is afforded by the satisfactory short-term credit strength of the liquidity provider and structural and legal protections that ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

SG This designation denotes speculative-grade credit quality. Demand features rated in this category may be supported by a liquidity provider that does not have an investment grade short-term rating or may lack the structural and/or legal protections necessary to ensure the timely payment of purchase price upon demand.

Description of S&P's Issue Credit Ratings

An S&P issue credit rating is a forward-looking opinion about the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to a specific financial obligation, a specific class of financial obligations, or a specific financial program (including ratings on medium-term note programs and commercial paper programs). It takes into consideration the creditworthiness of guarantors, insurers, or other forms of credit enhancement on the obligation and takes into account the currency in which the obligation is denominated. The opinion reflects S&P's view of the obligor's capacity and willingness to meet its financial commitments as they come due, and this opinion may assess terms, such as collateral security and subordination, which could affect ultimate payment in the event of default.

Issue credit ratings can be either long-term or short-term. Short-term ratings are generally assigned to those obligations considered short-term in the relevant market. Short-term ratings are also used to indicate the creditworthiness of an obligor with respect to put features on long-term obligations. Medium-term notes are assigned long-term ratings.

Issue credit ratings are based, in varying degrees, on S&P's analysis of the following considerations:

- The likelihood of payment—the capacity and willingness of the obligor to meet its financial commitments on a financial obligation in accordance with the terms of the obligation;
- The nature of and provisions of the financial obligation; and the promise S&P imputes; and
- The protection afforded by, and relative position of, the financial obligation in the event of bankruptcy, reorganization, or other arrangement under the laws of bankruptcy and other laws affecting creditors' rights.

An issue rating is an assessment of default risk but may incorporate an assessment of relative seniority or ultimate recovery in the event of default. Junior obligations are typically rated lower than senior obligations, to reflect lower priority in bankruptcy, as noted above. (Such differentiation may apply when an entity has both senior and subordinated obligations, secured and unsecured obligations, or operating company and holding company obligations.)

NR indicates that a rating has not been assigned or is no longer assigned.

Description of S&P's Long-Term Issue Credit Ratings*

AAA An obligation rated 'AAA' has the highest rating assigned by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is extremely strong.

AA An obligation rated 'AA' differs from the highest-rated obligations only to a small degree. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is very strong.

A An obligation rated 'A' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher-rated categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is still strong.

BBB An obligation rated 'BBB' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

BB; B; CCC; CC; and C Obligations rated 'BB', 'B', 'CCC', 'CC', and 'C' are regarded as having significant speculative characteristics. 'BB' indicates the least degree of speculation and 'C' the highest. While such obligations will likely have some quality and protective characteristics, these may be outweighed by large uncertainties or major exposure to adverse conditions.

BB An obligation rated 'BB' is less vulnerable to nonpayment than other speculative issues. However, it faces major ongoing uncertainties or exposure to adverse business, financial, or economic conditions that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

B An obligation rated 'B' is more vulnerable to nonpayment than obligations rated 'BB', but the obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. Adverse business, financial, or economic conditions will likely impair the obligor's capacity or willingness to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

CCC An obligation rated 'CCC' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation. In the event of adverse business, financial, or economic conditions, the obligor is not likely to have the capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

CC An obligation rated 'CC' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment. The 'CC' rating is used when a default has not yet occurred but S&P expects default to be a virtual certainty, regardless of the anticipated time to default.

C An obligation rated 'C' is currently highly vulnerable to nonpayment, and the obligation is expected to have lower relative seniority or lower ultimate recovery compared with obligations that are rated higher.

D An obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within five business days in the absence of a stated grace period or within the earlier of the stated grace period or 30 calendar days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

* Ratings from 'AA' to 'CCC' may be modified by the addition of a plus (+) or minus (-) sign to show relative standing within the rating categories.

Description of S&P's Short-Term Issue Credit Ratings

A-1 A short-term obligation rated 'A-1' is rated in the highest category by S&P. The obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is strong. Within this category, certain obligations are designated with a plus sign (+). This indicates that the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on these obligations is extremely strong.

A-2 A short-term obligation rated 'A-2' is somewhat more susceptible to the adverse effects of changes in circumstances and economic conditions than obligations in higher rating categories. However, the obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation is satisfactory.

A-3 A short-term obligation rated 'A-3' exhibits adequate protection parameters. However, adverse economic conditions or changing circumstances are more likely to weaken an obligor's capacity to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

B A short-term obligation rated 'B' is regarded as vulnerable and has significant speculative characteristics. The obligor currently has the capacity to meet its financial commitments; however, it faces major ongoing uncertainties that could lead to the obligor's inadequate capacity to meet its financial commitments.

C A short-term obligation rated 'C' is currently vulnerable to nonpayment and is dependent upon favorable business, financial, and economic conditions for the obligor to meet its financial commitments on the obligation.

D A short-term obligation rated 'D' is in default or in breach of an imputed promise. For non-hybrid capital instruments, the 'D' rating category is used when payments on an obligation are not made on the date due, unless S&P believes that such payments will be made within any stated grace period. However, any stated grace period longer than five business days will be treated as five business days. The 'D' rating also will be used upon the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of a similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions. An obligation's rating is lowered to 'D' if it is subject to a distressed exchange offer.

Description of S&P's Municipal Short-Term Note Ratings

An S&P U.S. municipal note rating reflects S&P's opinion about the liquidity factors and market access risks unique to the notes. Notes due in three years or less will likely receive a note rating. Notes with an original maturity of more than three years will most likely receive a long-term debt rating. In determining which type of rating, if any, to assign, S&P's analysis will review the following considerations:

- Amortization schedule-the larger the final maturity relative to other maturities, the more likely it will be treated as a note; and
- Source of payment-the more dependent the issue is on the market for its refinancing, the more likely it will be treated as a note.

S&P's municipal short-term note ratings are as follows:

SP-1 Strong capacity to pay principal and interest. An issue determined to possess a very strong capacity to pay debt service is given a plus (+) designation.

SP-2 Satisfactory capacity to pay principal and interest, with some vulnerability to adverse financial and economic changes over the term of the notes.

SP-3 Speculative capacity to pay principal and interest.

D 'D' is assigned upon failure to pay the note when due, completion of a distressed exchange offer, or the filing of a bankruptcy petition or the taking of similar action and where default on an obligation is a virtual certainty, for example due to automatic stay provisions.

Description of Fitch's Credit Ratings

Fitch's credit ratings relating to issuers are an opinion on the relative ability of an entity to meet financial commitments, such as interest, preferred dividends, repayment of principal, insurance claims or counterparty obligations. Credit ratings relating to securities and obligations of an issuer can include a recovery expectation. Credit ratings are used by investors as indications of the likelihood of receiving the money owed to them in accordance with the terms on which they invested.

The terms "investment grade" and "speculative grade" have established themselves over time as shorthand to describe the categories 'AAA' to 'BBB' (investment grade) and 'BB' to 'D' (speculative grade). The terms investment grade and speculative grade are market conventions, and do not imply any recommendation or endorsement of a specific security for investment purposes. Investment grade categories indicate relatively low to moderate credit risk, while ratings in the speculative categories either signal a higher level of credit risk or that a default has already occurred.

Fitch's credit ratings do not directly address any risk other than credit risk. In particular, ratings do not deal with the risk of a market value loss on a rated security due to changes in interest rates, liquidity and other market considerations. However, in terms of payment obligation on the rated liability, market risk may be considered to the extent that it influences the ability of an issuer to pay upon a commitment. Ratings nonetheless do not reflect market risk to the extent that they influence the size or other conditionality of the obligation to pay upon a commitment (for example, in the case of index-linked bonds).

In the default components of ratings assigned to individual obligations or instruments, the agency typically rates to the likelihood of non-payment or default in accordance with the terms of that instrument's documentation. In limited cases, Fitch may include additional considerations (i.e. rate to a higher or lower standard than that implied in the obligation's documentation).

For the convenience of investors, Fitch may also include issues relating to a rated issuer that are not and have not been rated on its webpage. Such issues are denoted 'NR.'

Note: The modifiers "+” or “-” may be appended to a rating to denote relative status within major rating categories. Such suffixes are not added to the 'AAA' ratings and ratings below the 'CCC' category. For the short-term rating category of 'F1', a '+' may be appended.

Description of Fitch's Long-Term Corporate Finance Obligations Ratings

AAA Highest credit quality. 'AAA' ratings denote the lowest expectation of credit risk. They are assigned only in cases of exceptionally strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is highly unlikely to be adversely affected by foreseeable events.

AA Very high credit quality. 'AA' ratings denote expectations of very low credit risk. They indicate very strong capacity for payment of financial commitments. This capacity is not significantly vulnerable to foreseeable events.

A High credit quality. 'A' ratings denote expectations of low credit risk. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered strong. This capacity may, nevertheless, be more vulnerable to adverse business or economic conditions than is the case for higher ratings.

BBB Good credit quality. 'BBB' ratings indicate that expectations of credit risk are currently low. The capacity for payment of financial commitments is considered adequate, but adverse business or economic conditions are more likely to impair this capacity.

BB Speculative. 'BB' ratings indicate an elevated vulnerability to credit risk, particularly in the event of adverse changes in business or economic conditions over time; however, business or financial alternatives may be available to allow financial commitments to be met.

B Highly speculative. 'B' ratings indicate that material credit risk is present.

CCC Substantial credit risk. 'CCC' ratings indicate that substantial credit risk is present.

CC Very high levels of credit risk. 'CC' ratings indicate very high levels of credit risk.

C Exceptionally high levels of credit risk. 'C' ratings indicate exceptionally high levels of credit risk.

Ratings in the categories of 'CCC', 'CC' and 'C' can also relate to obligations or issuers that are in default. In this case, the rating does not opine on default risk but reflects the recovery expectation only.

Defaulted obligations typically are not assigned 'RD' or 'D' ratings, but are instead rated in the 'CCC' to 'C' rating categories, depending on their recovery prospects and other relevant characteristics. This approach better aligns obligations that have comparable overall expected loss but varying vulnerability to default and loss.

Description of Fitch's Short-Term Ratings

A short-term issuer or obligation rating is based in all cases on the short-term vulnerability to default of the rated entity and relates to the capacity to meet financial obligations in accordance with the documentation governing the relevant obligation. Short-term deposit ratings may be adjusted for loss severity. Short-Term Ratings are assigned to obligations whose initial maturity is viewed as “short term” based on market convention. Typically, this means up to 13 months for corporate, sovereign, and structured obligations, and up to 36 months for obligations in U.S. public finance markets.

Fitch's short-term ratings are as follows:

F1 Highest short-term credit quality. Indicates the strongest intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments; may have an added “+” to denote any exceptionally strong credit feature.

F2 Good short-term credit quality. Good intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments.

F3 Fair short-term credit quality. The intrinsic capacity for timely payment of financial commitments is adequate.

B Speculative short-term credit quality. Minimal capacity for timely payment of financial commitments, plus heightened vulnerability to near term adverse changes in financial and economic conditions.

C High short-term default risk. Default is a real possibility.

RD Restricted default. Indicates an entity that has defaulted on one or more of its financial commitments, although it continues to meet other financial obligations. Typically applicable to entity ratings only.

D Default. Indicates a broad-based default event for an entity, or the default of a short-term obligation.

APPENDIX B

B-1

HORIZON ADVISERS PROXY VOTING POLICY

B-2

Proxy Voting Policies

I. The Board of Directors

A. Voting on Director Nominees in Uncontested Elections

Votes on director nominees are made on a **case-by-case** basis, examining the following factors:

- long-term corporate performance record relative to a market index;
- composition of board and key board committees;
- nominee's attendance at meetings (past two years);
- nominee's investment in the company;
- whether a retired CEO sits on the board; and
- whether the chairman is also serving as CEO.

In cases of significant votes and when information is readily available, we also review:

- corporate governance provisions and takeover activity;
- board decisions regarding executive pay;
- director compensation;
- number of other board seats by nominee; and
- interlocking directorships.

B. Chairman and CEO is the Same Person

We vote on a **case-by-case** basis on shareholder proposals that would require the positions of chairman and CEO to be held by different persons.

C. Majority of Independent Directors

Shareholder proposals that request that the board be comprised of a majority of independent directors are evaluated on a **case-by-case** basis.

We vote **for** shareholder proposals that request that the board audit, compensation and/or nominating committees include independent directors exclusively.

D. Stock Ownership Requirements

We vote **against** shareholder proposals requiring directors to own a minimum amount of company stock in order to qualify as a director, or to remain on the board.

E. Term of Office

We vote **against** shareholder proposals to limit the tenure of outside directors.

F. Director and Officer Indemnification and Liability Protection

Proposals concerning director and officer indemnification and liability protection are evaluated on a **case-by-case** basis.

We vote **against** proposals to limit or eliminate entirely director and officer liability for monetary damages for violating the duty of care.

We vote **against** indemnification proposals that would expand coverage beyond just legal expenses to acts, such as negligence, that are more serious violations of fiduciary obligations than mere carelessness.

We vote **for** only those proposals that provide such expanded coverage in cases when a director's or officer's legal defense was unsuccessful if: (1) the director was found to have acted in good faith and in a manner that he reasonably believed was in the best interests of the company; *and* (2) only if the director's legal expenses would be covered.

G. Charitable Contributions

We vote **against** shareholder proposals to eliminate, direct or otherwise restrict charitable contributions.

II. Proxy Contests

A. Voting for Director Nominees in Contest Elections

Votes in a contested election of directors are evaluated on a **case-by-case** basis, considering the following factors:

- long-term financial performance of the target company relative to its industry;
- management's track record;
- background to the proxy contest;
- qualifications of director nominees (both slates);
- evaluation of what each side is offering shareholders as well as the likelihood that the proposed objectives and goals can be met; and
- stock ownership positions.

B. Reimburse Proxy Solicitation Expenses

Decisions to provide full reimbursement for dissidents waging a proxy contest are made on a **case-by-case** basis.

III. Auditors

Ratifying Auditors

We vote **for** proposals to ratify auditors, unless: an auditor has a financial interest in or association with the company, and is therefore not independent; or there is reason to believe that the independent auditor has rendered an opinion that is neither accurate nor indicative of the company's financial position.

IV. Proxy Contest Defenses

A. Board Structure: Staggered vs. Annual Elections

We vote **against** proposals to classify the board.

We vote **for** proposals to repeal classified boards and to elect all directors annually.

B. Shareholder Ability to Remove Directors

We vote **against** proposals that provide that directors may be removed *only* for cause.

We vote **for** proposals to restore shareholder ability to remove directors with or without cause.

We vote **against** proposals that provide that only continuing directors may elect replacements to fill board vacancies.

We vote **for** proposals that permit shareholders to elect directors to fill board vacancies.

C. Cumulative Voting

We vote **against** proposals to eliminate cumulative voting.

We vote **for** proposals to permit cumulative voting.

D. Shareholder Ability to Call Special Meetings

We vote **against** proposals to restrict or prohibit shareholder ability to call special meetings.

We vote **for** proposals that remove restrictions on the right of shareholders to act independently of management.

E. Shareholder Ability to Act by Written Consent

We vote **against** proposals to restrict or prohibit shareholder to take action by written consent.

We vote **for** proposals to allow or make easier shareholder action by written consent.

F. Shareholder Ability to Alter the Size of the Board

We vote **for** proposals that seek to fix the size of the board.

We vote **against** proposals that give management the ability to alter the size of the board without shareholder approval.

V. Tender Offer Defenses

A. Poison Pills

We vote **for** shareholder proposals that ask a company to submit its poison pill for shareholder ratification.

We review on a **case-by-case** basis shareholder proposal to redeem a company's poison pill.

We review on a **case-by-case** basis management proposals to ratify a poison pill.

B. Fair Price Provisions

We vote **for** fair price proposals, as long as the shareholder vote requirement embedded in the provision is no more than a majority of disinterested shares.

We vote **for** shareholder proposals to lower the shareholder vote requirement in existing fair price provisions.

C. Greenmail

We vote **for** proposals to adopt anti-greenmail charter or bylaw amendments or otherwise restrict a company's ability to make greenmail payments.

We review on a **case-by-case** basis anti-greenmail proposals when they are bundled with other charter or bylaw amendments.

D. Pale Greenmail

We review on a **case-by-case** basis restructuring plans that involve the payment of pale greenmail.

E. Unequal Voting Rights

We vote **against** dual class exchange offers.

We vote **against** dual class recapitalizations.

F. Supermajority Shareholder Vote Requirement to Amend the Charter or Bylaws

We vote **against** management proposals to require a supermajority shareholder vote to approve charter and bylaw amendments.

We vote **for** shareholder proposals to lower supermajority shareholder vote requirements for charter and bylaw amendments.

G. Supermajority Shareholder Vote Requirement to Approve Mergers

We vote **against** management proposals to require a supermajority shareholder vote to approve mergers and other significant business combinations.

We vote **for** shareholder proposals to lower supermajority shareholder vote requirements for mergers and other significant business combinations.

H. White Squire Placements

We vote **for** shareholder proposals to require approval of blank check preferred stock issues for other than general corporate purposes.

VI. Miscellaneous Governance Provisions

A. Confidential Voting

We vote **for** shareholder proposals that request corporations to adopt confidential voting, use independent tabulators and use independent inspectors of election as long as the proposals include clauses for proxy contests as follow: In the case of a contested election, management is permitted to request that the dissident group honor its confidential voting policy. If the dissidents agree, the policy remains in place. If the dissidents do not agree, the confidential voting policy is waived.

We vote **for** management proposals to adopt confidential voting.

B. Equal Access

We vote **for** shareholder proposals that would allow significant company shareholders equal access to management's proxy material in order to evaluate and propose voting recommendations on proxy proposals and director nominees, and in order to nominate their own candidates to the board.

C. Bundled Proposals

We review on a **case-by-case** basis bundled or “conditioned” proxy proposals. In the case of items that are conditioned upon each other, we examine the benefits and costs of the package items. In instances when the joint effect of the conditioned items is not in shareholder’s best interests, we vote against the proposals. If the combined effect is positive, we support such proposals.

D. Shareholder Advisory Committees

We review on a **case-by-case** basis proposals to establish a shareholder advisory committee.

VII. Capital Structure

A. Common Stock Authorization

We review on a **case-by-case** basis proposals to increase the number of shares of common stock authorized for issue.

We use quantitative criteria that measures the number of shares available for issuance after analyzing the company’s industry and performance. Our first step is to determine the number of shares available for issuance (shares not outstanding and not reserved for issuance) as a percentage of the total number of authorized shares after accounting for the requested increase. Shares reserved for legitimate business purposes, such as stock splits or mergers, are subtracted from the pool of shares available. We then compare this percentage to an allowable cap developed for the company’s peer group to determine if the requested increase is reasonable. Each peer group is broken down into four quartiles, and within each quartile an “allowable increase” for company is set. The top quartile performers will have the largest allowable increase.

If the requested increase is greater than the “allowable increase”, we will vote **against** the proposal.

B. Reverse Stock Splits

We will review management proposals to implement a reverse stock split on a **case-by-case** basis. We will generally support a reverse stock split if management provides a reasonable justification for the split.

C. Blank Check Preferred Authorization

We vote **for** proposals to create blank check preferred stock in cases when the company expressly states that the stock will not be used as a takeover defense or carry superior voting rights.

We review on a **case-by-case** basis proposals that would authorize the creation of new classes of preferred stock with unspecified voting, conversion, dividend and distribution, and other rights.

We review on a **case-by-case** basis proposals to increase the number of authorized blank check preferred shares. If the company does not have any preferred shares outstanding, we will vote against the requested increase. If the company does have preferred shares outstanding, we will use the criteria set forth in Section VII A.

D. Shareholder Proposals Regarding Blank Check Preferred Stock

We vote **for** shareholder proposals to have blank check preferred stock placements, other than those shares issued for the purpose of raising capital or making acquisitions in the normal course of business, submitted for shareholder ratification.

E. Adjust Par Value of Common Stock

We vote **for** management proposals to reduce the par value of common stock.

F. Preemptive Rights

We review on a **case-by-case** basis proposals to create or abolish preemptive rights. In evaluating proposals on preemptive rights, we look at the size of a company and the characteristics of its shareholder base.

G. Debt Restructuring

We review on a **case-by-case** basis proposals to increase common and/or preferred shares and to issue shares as part of a debt restructuring plan. We consider the following issues:

- *Dilution* – How much will ownership interests of existing shareholders be reduced, and how extreme will dilution to any further earnings be?
- *Change in Control* – Will the transaction result in a change in control of the company?
- *Bankruptcy* – Is the threat of bankruptcy, which would result in severe losses in shareholder value, the main factor driving the debt restructuring?

Generally, we approve proposals that facilitate debt restructuring unless there are clear signs of self-dealing or other abuses.

H. Share Repurchase Programs

We vote **for** management proposals to institute open-market share repurchase plans in which all shareholders may participate on equal terms.

VIII. Executive and Director Compensation

In general, we vote on a **case-by-case** basis on executive and director compensation plans, with the view that viable compensation programs reward the creation of stockholder wealth by having a high payout sensitivity to increases in shareholder value.

In evaluating a pay plan, we measure its dilutive effect both on shareholder wealth and on voting power. We value equity-based compensation along with the cash components of pay. We estimate the present value of all short- and long-term incentives, derivative awards, and cash/bonus compensation – which enables us to assign a dollar value to the amount of potential shareholder wealth transfer.

Our vote is based, in part, on a comparison of company-specific adjusted allowable dilution cap and a weighted average estimate of shareholder wealth transfer and voting power dilution. Administrative features are also factored into our vote. For example, our policy is that the plan should be administered by a committee of disinterested persons; insiders should not serve on compensation committees.

Other factors, such as repricing underwater stock options without shareholder approval, would cause us to vote against a plan. Additionally, in some cases we would vote against a plan deemed unnecessary.

A. OBRA-Related Compensation Proposals

- Amendments that Place a Cap on Annual Grant or Amend Administrative Features

Vote **for** plans that simply amend shareholder-approved plans to include administrative features or place a cap on the annual grants any one participant may receive to comply with the provisions of Section 162(m) of OBRA.

- Amendments to Added Performance-Based Goals

Vote **for** amendments to add performance goals to existing compensation plans to comply with the provisions of Section 162(m) of OBRA.

- Amendments to Increase Shares and Retain Tax Deductions Under OBRA

Votes on amendments to existing plans to increase shares reserved and to qualify the plan for favorable tax treatment under the provisions of Section 162(m) should be evaluated on a **case-by-case** basis.

- Approval of Cash or Cash-and-Stock Bonus Plans

Vote **for** cash or cash-and-stock bonus plans to exempt the compensation from taxes under the provisions of Section 162(m) of OBRA.

B. Shareholder Proposals to Limit Executive and Directors Pay

We review on a **case-by-case** basis all shareholder proposals that seek additional disclosure of executive and director pay information.

We review on a **case-by-case** basis all other shareholder proposals that seek to limit executive and director pay.

C. Golden and Tin Parachutes

We vote **for** shareholder proposals to have golden and tin parachutes submitted for shareholder ratification.

We review on a **case-by-case** basis all proposals to ratify or cancel golden or tin parachutes.

D. Employee Stock Ownership Plans (ESOPs)

We vote **for** proposals that request shareholder approval in order to implement an ESOP or to increase authorized shares for existing ESOPs, except in cases when the number of shares allocated to the ESOP is “excessive” (i.e., generally greater than five percent of outstanding shares).

E. 401(k) Employee Benefit Plans

We vote **for** proposals to implement a 401(k) savings plan for employees.

IX. State of Incorporation

A. Voting on State Takeover Statutes

We review on a **case-by-case** basis proposals to opt in or out of state takeover statutes (including control share acquisition statutes, control share cash-out statutes, freeze-out provisions, fair price provisions, stakeholder laws, poison pill endorsements, severance pay and labor contract provisions, anti-greenmail provisions and disgorgement provisions).

B. Voting on Reincorporation Proposals

Proposals to change a company’s state of incorporation are examined on a **case-by-case** basis.

X. Mergers and Corporate Restructurings

A. Mergers and Acquisitions

Votes on mergers and acquisitions are considered on a **case-by-case** basis, taking into account at least the following:

- anticipated financial and operating benefits;
- offer price (cost vs. premium);
- prospects of the combined companies;
- how the deal was negotiated; and
- changes in corporate governance and their impact on shareholder rights.

B. Corporate Restructuring

Votes on corporate restructuring proposals, including minority squeezeouts, leveraged buyout, spin-offs, liquidations and asset sales are considered on a **case-by-case** basis.

C. Spin-offs

Votes on spin-offs are considered on a **case-by-case** basis depending on the tax and regulatory advantages, planned use of sale proceeds, market focus and managerial incentives.

D. Asset Sales

Votes on asset sales are made on a **case-by-case** basis after considering the impact on the balance sheet/working capital, value received for the asset, and potential elimination of diseconomies.

E. Liquidations

Votes on liquidations are made on a **case-by-case** basis after reviewing management's efforts to pursue other alternatives, appraisal value of assets, and the compensation plan for executives managing the liquidation.

F. Appraisal Rights

We vote **for** proposals to restore, or provide shareholders with, rights of appraisal.

G. Changing Corporate Name

We vote **for** changing the corporate name.

XI. Mutual Fund Proxies

A. Election of Trustees

We vote on trustee nominations on a **case-by-case** basis.

B. Investment Advisory Agreement

We vote on investment advisory agreements on a **case-by-case** basis.

C. Fundamental Investment Restrictions

We vote on amendments to a fund's fundamental investment restrictions on a **case-by-case** basis.

D. Distribution Agreements

We vote on distribution agreements on a **case-by-case** basis.

XII. Social and Environmental Issues

In general, we **abstain** from voting on shareholder social and environmental proposals, on the basis that their impact on share value can rarely be anticipated with any high degree of confidence.

In most cases, however, we vote **for** disclosure reports that seek additional information that is not available elsewhere and that is not proprietary, particularly when it appears that companies have not adequately addressed shareholder's social and environmental concerns.

In determining our vote on shareholder social and environmental proposals, we also analyze the following factors:

- whether adoption of the proposal would have either a positive or negative impact on the company's short-term or long-term share value;
- the percentage of sales, assets and earnings affected;
- the degree to which the company's stated position on the issues could affect its reputation or sales, or leave it vulnerable to boycott or selective purchasing;
- whether the issues presented should be dealt with through government or company-specific action;
- whether the company has already responded in some appropriate manner to the request embodied in the proposal;
- whether the company's analysis and voting recommendation to shareholders is persuasive;
- what other companies have done in response to the issue;
- whether the proposal itself is well framed and reasonable;
- whether implementation of the proposal would achieve the objectives sought in the proposal; and
- whether the subject of the proposal is best left to the discretion of the board.

Among the social and environmental issues to which we apply this analysis are the following:

- Energy and Environment
- South Africa
- Northern Ireland
- Military Business
- Maquiladora Standards and International Operations Policies
- World Debt Crisis
- Equal Employment Opportunity and Discrimination
- Animal Rights
- Product Integrity and Marketing
- Human Resources Issues

Conflicts of Interest

Voting by Adviser

The following procedures prescribe a three-step process for the Proxy Committee (or its equivalent) to use when an adviser, either directly or through an affiliate, may have a conflict of interest when voting proxies. The first step is to identify those issuers with which the adviser or its affiliates (collectively, the “adviser”) has a significant business or personal/family relationship that could give rise to a conflict of interest. The second step is to identify those proxy proposals where the adviser’s conflict of interest may be material. The third step is to determine how to vote proxies involving a material conflict of interest. These procedures are designed to ensure that all proxies are voted in the best interests of clients and not the product of the conflict.

(a) Identifying Those Issuers with which the Adviser May Have a Conflict of Interest

The Proxy Committee will use the following four steps to identify issuers with which it may have a conflict of interest. The Proxy Committee will maintain a list of such issuers.

1. Significant Business Relationships – The Committee will maintain a list of issuers with which the adviser may have a significant business relationship such as, for example, where the fund’s adviser also manages a pension plan, administer employee benefit plans, or provide brokerage, underwriting, insurance, or banking services to an issuer whose securities are held by the fund and whose management is soliciting proxies. For this purpose, a “significant business relationship” is any business relationship with a publicly traded company where loans, deposits, or assets under administration exceed \$25 million or annual fees received from a client are in excess of \$250,000; and (2) may not directly involve revenue to the adviser or its affiliates but is otherwise determined by the Committee to be significant to the adviser or its affiliates where a key client also has a relationship with a publicly traded corporation where Hancock’s relationship with that client may be adversely affected if we do not vote in accordance with his/her wishes on a particular proxy proposal. For example, Hancock has a substantial lending relationship with ABC Company where Mr. Joe Smith is the owner. Mr. Smith is also a director for XYZ, Inc., a publicly traded corporation. Mr. Smith knows XYZ, Inc. is a holding of Hancock Horizon Burkenroad Small Cap Fund and he strongly urges Hancock to vote for the executive compensation package which is currently proposed by management.

2. Significant Personal/Family Relationships – The Committee will identify issuers with which its employees who are involved in the proxy voting process may have a significant personal/family relationship. For this purpose, a “significant personal/family relationship” is one that would be reasonably likely to influence how the adviser votes proxies. To identify any such relationships, the Committee shall obtain information on a regular basis about any significant personal/family relationship between any employee of the adviser who is involved in the proxy voting process (e.g., portfolio managers, members of the Committee, senior management, as applicable) and senior employees of issuers for which the adviser may vote proxies.

3. Contact with Proxy Committee Members – The Proxy Committee should ensure that the adviser and its affiliates adopt procedures reasonably designed to prevent employees who are not involved in the proxy voting process from attempting to influence how the adviser votes any proxy. At a minimum, these procedures should provide that, if a person employed by the adviser not involved in the proxy voting process contacts any Committee member for the purpose of influencing how a proxy is voted, the member will immediately contact the Trust Department Compliance Officer who will determine: (1) whether the adviser should now treat the proxy in question as one involving a material conflict of interest; and (2) if so, whether the member of the Committee who was contacted should reclude himself/herself from all further matters regarding the proxy.

4. Duties of the Proxy Committee - The Committee has a duty to make reasonable investigation of information relating to conflicts of interest. For purposes of identifying conflicts under this policy, the Proxy Committee shall rely on publicly available information about the adviser and its affiliates, information about the adviser and its affiliates that is generally known by employees of the adviser, and other information actually known by a member of the Committee. Absent actual knowledge, the Committee is not required to investigate possible conflicts involving the adviser where the information is (i) non-public, (ii) subject to information blocking procedures, or (iii) otherwise not readily available to the Committee.

In connection with the consideration of any proxy voting matters under this policy, each member of the Proxy Committee has a duty to disclose to the Committee any material conflicts of interest of which the member has actual knowledge but which have not been identified by the Committee pursuant to this policy.

(b) Identifying those Proxy Proposals Where the Adviser's Conflict is Material

If the adviser receives a proxy relating to an issuer with which it has a conflict of interest (as determined in (a) above), the Proxy Committee shall determine whether the conflict is "material" to any specific proposal included within the proxy. If not, then the adviser can vote the proxy in accordance with its proxy voting procedures; if so, the adviser may vote on any such proposal only in accordance with (c) below. The Committee shall determine whether a proposal is material as follows:

1. Routine Proxy Proposals – Proxy proposals that are "routine" shall be presumed not to involve a material conflict of interest for the adviser, unless the Committee has actual knowledge that a routine proposal should be treated as material. For this purpose, "routine" proposals would typically include matters such as the selection of an accountant, uncontested election of directors, meeting formalities, and approval of an annual report/financial statements. The Committee shall adopt procedures specifically designed for the adviser's circumstances that identify those proposals that the adviser will consider to be "routine" for purposes of this policy.

2. Non-Routine Proxy Proposals – Proxy proposals that are "non-routine" shall be presumed to involve a material conflict of interest for the adviser, unless the Committee determines that the adviser's conflict is unrelated to the proposal in question (see 3. below). For this purpose, "non-routine" proposals would typically include any contested matter, including a contested election of directors, a merger or sale of substantial assets, a change in the articles of incorporation that materially affects the rights of shareholders, and compensation matters for management (e.g., stock option plans, retirement plans, profit sharing or other special remuneration plans). The Committee shall adopt procedures specifically designed for the adviser's circumstances that identify those proposals that the adviser will consider to be "non-routine" for purposes of this policy.

3. Determining that a Non-Routine Proposal is Not Material – As discussed above, although non-routine proposals are presumed to involve a material conflict of interest, the Committee may determine on a case-by-case basis that particular non-routine proposals do not involve a material conflict of interest. To make this determination, the Committee must conclude that a proposal is not directly related to the adviser's conflict with the issuer. The Committee shall record in writing the basis for any such determination.

(c) Determining How to Vote Proxies Involving a Material Conflict of Interest

For any proposal where the Proxy Committee determines that the adviser has a material conflict of interest, the adviser will vote that proxy regarding the proposal by using an independent third party (such as a proxy voting service) to vote the specific proposal that involves a conflict.

Proxy Policies of EARNEST Partners

As a general rule, EARNEST Partners (the “Adviser”) will vote against actions which would reduce the rights or options of shareholders, reduce shareholder influence over the board of directors and management, reduce the alignment of interests between management and shareholders, or reduce the value of shareholders’ investments. A partial list of issues that may require special attention are as follows: classified boards, change of state of incorporation, poison pills, unequal voting rights plans, provisions requiring supermajority approval of a merger, executive severance agreements, and provisions limiting shareholder rights.

In addition, the following will generally be adhered to unless the Adviser is instructed otherwise in writing by the Client:

- The Adviser will not actively engage in conduct that involves an attempt to change or influence the control of a portfolio company.
- The Adviser will not announce its voting intentions or the reasons for a particular vote.
- The Adviser will not participate in a proxy solicitation or otherwise seek proxy voting authority from any other portfolio company shareholder.
- The Adviser will not act in concert with any other portfolio company shareholders in connection with any proxy issue or other activity involving the control or management of a portfolio company.
- All communications with portfolio companies or fellow shareholders will be for the sole purpose of expressing and discussing the Adviser’s concerns for its Clients’ interests and not in an attempt to influence the control of management.

Proxy Procedures

The Adviser has designated a Proxy Director. The Proxy Director, in consultation with the investment team, will consider each issue presented on each portfolio company proxy. The Proxy Director will also use available resources, including proxy evaluation services, to assist in the analysis of proxy issues. Proxy issues presented to the Proxy Director will be voted in accordance with the judgment of the Proxy Director, taking into account the general policies outlined above and the Adviser’s Proxy Voting Guidelines (currently ISS Taft-Hartley Advisory Services Proxy Voting Guidelines). Therefore, it is possible that actual votes may differ from these general policies and the Adviser’s Proxy Voting Guidelines. In the case where the Adviser believes it has a material conflict of interest with a Client, the Proxy Director will utilize the services of outside third party professionals (currently ISS Taft-Hartley Advisory Services) to assist in its analysis of voting issues and the actual voting of proxies to ensure that a decision to vote the proxies was based on the Client’s best interest and was not the product of a conflict of interest. In general, ISS Taft-Hartley Advisory Services Proxy Voting Guidelines are based on a worker-owner view of long-term corporate value and conform to the AFL-CIO proxy voting policy. In the event the services of an outside third party professional are not available in connection with a conflict of interest, the Adviser will seek the advice of the Client.

A detailed description of the Adviser’s specific Proxy Voting Guidelines will be furnished upon written request. You may also obtain information about how the Adviser has voted with respect to portfolio company securities by calling, writing, or emailing us at:

EARNEST Partners
1180 Peachtree Street NE, Suite 2300
Atlanta, GA 30309
invest@earnestpartners.com
404-815-8772

The Adviser reserves the right to change these policies and procedures at any time without notice.

Proxy Voting Policy and Procedure

Reviewed and Updated: August 2018

Background

When so directed and authorized by a client, GlobeFlex is responsible for voting proxies for securities held in the client's account(s). This document sets forth GlobeFlex's policies and procedures to comply with Rule 206(4)-6 under the Investment Advisers Act of 1940 (the "Advisers Act") which requires that GlobeFlex:

- adopt and implement written policies and procedures reasonably designed to ensure that it votes client securities in the best interest of clients;
- address material conflicts that may arise in connection with proxy voting;
- describe its proxy voting policies and procedures to clients and furnish them a copy of the policies and procedures upon request; and
- disclose to clients how they may obtain information from GlobeFlex about how proxies for their securities were voted.

Policy

It is the policy of GlobeFlex to vote proxies in the interest of maximizing value for its clients. Proxies are an asset of a client, which should be treated by GlobeFlex with the same care, diligence, and loyalty as any asset belonging to a client. To that end, GlobeFlex will vote in a way that it believes, consistent with its fiduciary duty, will cause the value of the issue to increase the most or decline the least. Consideration will be given to both the short- and long-term implications of the proposal to be voted on when considering the optimal vote.

GlobeFlex will vote proxies on a best efforts basis, but there may be times when GlobeFlex determines that the timing or cost of voting the proxy may be unusual or prohibitive, exceeding the expected benefit to the client. For example, casting a vote on a foreign security may require the company's receipt of the client's original signature on a new document in an unreasonably short period of time. As part of such determination, GlobeFlex will consider whether the voting of the client's shares is expected to have an effect on the value of the investment. Another example is "share blocking." Some nations require shareholders wishing to vote their proxies to deposit their shares shortly before the date of the meeting with a designated depository. During this blocking period, shares that will be voted cannot be sold until the meeting has taken place and the shares are returned to the shareholders' custodian banks. As this would limit its ability to transact in the shares for a period of time, where share blocking is required GlobeFlex will likely abstain from voting those shares. Additionally, if a client participates in securities lending, GlobeFlex may not be able to vote proxies of those securities that are on loan. While not voting certain proxies should not necessarily be construed as a violation of fiduciary obligations, GlobeFlex shall at no time ignore or neglect its proxy voting responsibilities. GlobeFlex believes this position to be consistent with the Department of Labor's Interpretive Bulletin 2016-1.

Any general or specific proxy voting guidelines provided by a client or its designated agent in writing will supersede this policy. Clients may wish to have their proxies voted by an independent third-party or other named fiduciary or agent, at the client's cost.

Voting Procedures

GlobeFlex utilizes a third-party service provider (“the Proxy Service”) to conduct proxy voting. Under a service agreement, the Proxy Service keeps GlobeFlex apprised of shareholder meeting dates of securities holdings, makes copies of proxy materials available for review upon request, and votes proxies in accordance with its guidelines or instructions. The Proxy Service maintains all necessary proxy voting records including documentation of why and how votes were cast for clients. The Proxy Service will be notified of proxy guidelines provided by clients and will be instructed to vote for those specific clients according to their custom policies. The Proxy Service will keep records of such custom policies and voting history.

The Proxy Service has formulated guidelines, based on their research, which set forth positions on recurring issues. GlobeFlex reviews these guidelines periodically, identifying changes and evaluating accordingly. The guidelines are not exhaustive and do not include all potential voting issues. Proposals not covered by the guidelines and contested situations are evaluated on a case-by-case basis, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances at the time of the vote. GlobeFlex’s voting decisions are then communicated to the Proxy Service.

Although GlobeFlex may consider the Proxy Service’s recommendations on proxy issues, GlobeFlex bears ultimate responsibility for proxy voting decisions. For ERISA plans for which GlobeFlex votes proxies, GlobeFlex is not relieved of its fiduciary responsibility by following directions of the Proxy Service or the ERISA plans’ named fiduciaries or by delegating proxy voting responsibility to another person.

Identifying and Resolving Conflicts of Interest

Potential conflicts of interest

A potential conflict of interest arises when GlobeFlex has business interests that may not be consistent with the best interests of its client. The following is a non-exhaustive list of potential conflicts of interests that could influence the proxy voting process:

- GlobeFlex retains an institutional client, or is in the process of retaining an institutional client, that is (or is affiliated with) an issuer that is held in GlobeFlex’s client portfolios.
- GlobeFlex retains a client, or is in the process of retaining a client that is an officer or director of an issuer that is held in GlobeFlex’s client portfolios.
- GlobeFlex’s employees maintain a personal and/or business relationship (not an advisory relationship) with issuers or individuals that serve as officers or directors of issuers.
- A GlobeFlex employee personally owns a significant number of an issuer’s securities that are also held in GlobeFlex’s client portfolios.

Identifying conflicts of interest

GlobeFlex realizes that due to the difficulty of predicting and identifying all material conflicts, it must rely on its employees to notify the Chief Compliance Officer (“CCO”) of any material conflict that may impair GlobeFlex’s ability to vote proxies in an objective manner. The CCO will continuously monitor for conflicts. GlobeFlex also engages a third-party compliance consulting firm, and will consult with the compliance consultant and/or outside counsel if any possible conflicts arise.

In addition, any attempts by others within GlobeFlex to influence the voting of client proxies in a manner that is inconsistent with the Proxy Voting Policy shall be reported to the CCO. Further, any attempts by persons or entities outside GlobeFlex to influence the voting of client proxies shall be reported to the CCO. The CCO may then elect to report the attempt to the Chief Executive Officer, Chief Investment Officer and legal counsel.

Resolution of conflicts of interest

Upon detection of a material conflict of interest, the proxy in question will be voted in accordance with the pre-determined policy recommendation of the Proxy Service.

Recordkeeping

GlobeFlex shall maintain the following types of historical records:

Client requests to review proxy votes:

- Any request, whether written (including email) or oral, received by any employee of GlobeFlex, must be promptly reported to Client Service/Marketing. All written requests must be retained in the permanent file.
- In order to facilitate the dissemination of proxy voting records to clients, Client Service/Marketing may distribute to any client requesting proxy voting information the complete proxy voting record of that client for the period requested.
- Client Service/Marketing will furnish the information requested, free of charge, to the client within a reasonable time period. GlobeFlex will maintain a copy of the written record provided in response to client's written (including email) or oral request. A copy of the written response should be attached and maintained with the client's written request, if applicable, and maintained in the permanent file.
- Clients are permitted to request the proxy voting record for the 5-year period prior to their request.

Proxy voting policy and procedures:

- GlobeFlex will maintain the current Proxy Voting Policy as well as all past versions for the last 7 years.

Proxy voting records:

- A record of how client proxies were voted (such records are also maintained by the Proxy Service).
- Documents prepared or created by GlobeFlex that were material to making a decision on how to vote, or that memorialized the basis for the decision.

- Documentation or notes or any communications received from third parties, other industry analysts, third-party service providers, company's management discussions and the like that were material in the basis for GlobeFlex's decision.

Disclosure

GlobeFlex will ensure that Part 2A of Form ADV is updated as necessary to reflect: (i) all material changes to the Proxy Voting Policy; and (ii) information about how clients may obtain information on how GlobeFlex voted their securities.

Proxy Solicitation

As a matter of practice, GlobeFlex will not reveal or disclose to any unrelated third parties or issuers how GlobeFlex may have voted or intends to vote a ballot.

The CCO is to be promptly informed of the receipt of any solicitation from any person on how to vote on behalf of clients, and the CCO shall handle all responses to such solicitations. At no time may any employee accept any remuneration in return for the voting of proxies.